

The Solicitors' Journal.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

It is announced that Mr. Justice FRY will resume his sittings at Lincoln's Inn, on Monday, the 21st instant.

THE COMMITTEE recently appointed to consider the subject of the expense and delay in legal proceedings are actively prosecuting their inquiry, and this week an eminent member of the committee attended at the Masters' offices of the Royal Courts of Justice in order to obtain information from various officials.

ON MONDAY NEXT Lord Justice BRETT will sit in the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn, and the part-heard case of *Earl Delawarr v. Miles* will be taken. Applications with reference to cases heard on circuit before the learned Lord Justice will be taken by the Appeal Court at Westminster during his absence at Lincoln's Inn.

WE BELIEVE that the announcement made in the House of Commons on Monday last that the Royal Courts of Justice will be ready for occupation at Easter, 1882, is due to the energy with which the Lord Chancellor, since his recent visit to the building, has enforced on all concerned the absolute necessity for the speedy completion of the works.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that steps are being taken to remedy the delays in the Chancery Paymaster's office, so often complained of. The staff of the office is to be increased on the lines of the scheme we have frequently suggested, and a plan is now being matured for working the department in six divisions instead of four as at present. It is expected that the changes will come into operation at Easter next.

WE PROPOSE to discuss hereafter, at more length than we can this week devote to the subject, the important suggestions made by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society to the Procedure Committee, with reference to the general changes which should be made in the arrangements of the courts of the common law divisions. We may, however, express our concurrence with the remark of the council, that "it has been suggested that pleadings should be abolished, but the committee are of opinion that, although there may be instances in which pleadings could be dispensed with, yet in the majority of contentious cases the result of not ascertaining, by means of pleadings, the issues to be tried would be to increase greatly the expense of preparing for trial." This is what we recently said, and we believe that few practitioners will be found to disagree with the observations of the Master of the Rolls on this subject to which we then referred.

THE SOLICITORS' REMUNERATION BILL, as re-introduced this session, empowers, by clause 2, "the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any three of them, the Lord Chancellor being one," from time to time to make general orders regulating the remuneration of solicitors in conveyancing matters. Now that it has become certain that we shall have no more Chief Barons or Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, a change will have to be made in this clause. It is to be presumed that the deputation from the Incorporated Law Society, which waited on the Lord Chancellor on Wednesday, did not omit to call his lordship's attention to the absurdity of a provision that the body which is to make rules with reference to conveyancing remuneration should be composed of three common law judges, who know little or nothing of conveyancing, and only two judges who may be familiar with the matters about which they are to make rules. Supposing the Chancellor to be taken from the common law bar, there would be but one expert on the body which is to settle the scale of remuneration.

IT WILL BE SEEN from the report of the Manchester Incorporated Law Association, which we print in another column, that that society have lent their sanction to the course we suggested last year as the best way out of the decision in *Saffron Walden Building Society v. Rayner* (28 W. R. 681, L. R. 14 Ch. D. 406). They

suggest that "it would, in most cases, be found convenient that the solicitor to the trustees or mortgagees should be employed [by the incumbrancer] to obtain his client's personal acceptance of service." They also suggest that a fee of 6s. 8d. for each trustee or other person to whom the notice is to be given should be paid by the person giving the notice to the solicitor so employed, such fee to include correspondence. Considering the letters which will have to be written, and the fact that the solicitor who acts in this way as agent for the incumbrancer will be liable to him for the consequences of any omission to bring "the mind of the trustee . . . to an intelligible apprehension of the nature of the incumbrance which has come upon the property, so that a reasonable man, or an ordinary man of business, would act upon the information, and would regulate his conduct by it in the execution of the trust" (see *Lloyd v. Banks*, L. R. 3 Ch. 488), this proposed fee certainly cannot be considered exorbitant.

THE INTERPELLATIONS which have arisen out of the rumour that the delicate privilege of opening letters, which has long been intrusted to a Secretary of State, has been exercised of late in relation to Irish correspondence, are very natural and proper, but the answers which have been given in the House of Commons are only just what might have been expected. If the privilege is to exist at all, it must, like the disbursement of "Secret Service Money" (see 22 Geo. 3, c. 82, ss. 24—30) be exercised in secret and without any liability upon the minister exercising it to be called to account. Section 25 of 7 Will. 4, and 1 Vict. c. 36, which confers the privilege, is rather a curious one. Its main object is the punishment of Post-office employees for opening, detaining, or delaying a letter, which is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, without any limit, and the privilege is merely given by way of proviso "that nothing herein contained shall extend to the opening . . . a letter for want of true direction, . . . nor to the opening or detaining or delaying of a post letter in obedience to an express warrant in writing under the hand, in Great Britain, of one of the principal Secretaries of State, and in Ireland, under the hand and seal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." By the interpretation clause of the Act, the singular includes the plural, so that any number of warrants to open, &c., all letters addressed to any number of particular persons would be perfectly legal, although more than one addressee could not be comprehended in the same warrant. "Detaining," it seems, is equivalent to "retaining," and would, perhaps, include "destroying," though it would have been better if the power of destruction had been more expressly given. It is material to point out that the obligation to carry on a correspondence through the Post-office can only be evaded in a very limited manner, expressly defined by 7 Will. 4, and 1 Vict. c. 33, s. 2. By that section the exclusive privilege of conveying letters from one place to another—wheresoever post communications may be established—is conferred upon the Postmaster-General and his servants, except in the cases of (*inter alia*) (1) "letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the party for whom they shall be directed"; and (2) "letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof," it being added in the same section that "nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized." The privilege of the Post-office is protected by 7 Will. 4, and 1 Vict. c. 36, s. 2, which imposes a penalty of five pounds a letter upon any person conveying otherwise than by post a letter "not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, and of one hundred pounds a week on every person making

a practice of so doing"—no exception being made for gratuitous conveyance of letters. Although, no doubt, secrets not treasonable are perfectly safe with the officials, who would probably forget them as soon as read, it is perhaps to be regretted that no penalty is imposed upon an official disclosing the contents of correspondence otherwise than within the limits of his duty. The Telegraph Act, 1868, it will be remembered (see section 20), makes it a misdemeanor for an official to disclose the contents of any telegraphic message "contrary to his duty"—words which it is presumed would absolve the telegraph clerk disclosing the contents of a message which he *bona fide* believed to be treasonable. It is noteworthy, in connection with the subject, that the Act 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, "for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious practices," is still unrepealed. This Act, which was passed for the purpose of suppressing a conspiracy which had long been carried on with France "to dissolve the connection between the two kingdoms [of Great Britain and Ireland] so necessary to the security and prosperity of both," prohibits by name (*inter alia*) "the London Corresponding Society and all other corresponding societies of any other city, town, or place."

MOVED by our correspondent's appeal last week, with reference to the closed gates of the Royal Courts of Justice in Carey-street, we have instituted an investigation into the causes of the delay in re-opening the passage. We find that the chief cause is a tender care for the necks of our correspondent and other professional persons. There is a large hole leading to the lavatories, which in the opinion of the authorities is not yet so securely guarded as to prevent solicitors and their clerks from tumbling in. There is, it is true, a parapet of stone, but it appears to be considered that solicitors are not to be trusted near this dangerous place until an iron rail has been placed around the opening.

REFRESHERS.

THE suggestion of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society that refreshers to counsel should be abolished will draw attention to the reasons on which the practice of giving refreshers to counsel is based, and also to the rapid extension of the practice in recent times. The reasons are not far to seek. In trials with witnesses you cannot tell the length of time which will be occupied, because you don't know how many witnesses your opponent may call, or how long they may take in giving their evidence. The custom in these cases, therefore, has been to supplement the fee on the brief by daily refreshers. In theory the fee on the brief represents the first day's hearing, and if any additional time is consumed, additional fees are paid. Theoretically this is fair enough for both suitor and counsel, but there is doubtless a tendency to make the fee on the brief a covering fee, and yet to add refreshers.

As to the progress of the custom, it is to be observed that up to 1874 the practice in the common law courts was not uniform, the Common Pleas masters refusing in general to allow refreshers, while the masters of the Queen's Bench and Exchequer allowed them. But in *Lawrie v. Wilson* (23 W. R. 139, L. R. 10 C. P. 152), a case which had lasted several days at *Nisi Prius*, and in which the Common Pleas masters had disallowed refreshers to counsel, Lord Coleridge said that the court wished to assimilate its practice to that of the other courts; and the matter was referred back to the master "on the understanding that, as a principle, refreshers may be allowed." Thenceforth, of course, the allowance of refreshers in common law actions was firmly established.

It was not long before the practice was also sanc-

tioned in the Chancery Division. For a long time—indeed, ever since the Court of Chancery began to try questions of fact arising in a suit, and to take cognizance of matters previously decided by courts of law, instead of directing issues at law—common law counsel had been engaged to assist the equity counsel at the hearing of such questions; and these common law counsel could not be induced to attend unless refreshers were paid to them. The equity counsel engaged in these cases, seeing their common law brethren receiving refreshers, put in a claim to the same remuneration, and “in order to put them upon an equality with gentlemen from the common law bar engaged with them,” the claim was usually allowed. This is the account of the origin of the practice in the Chancery Division given by the defendant in *Smith v. Buller* (L. R. 19 Eq., at p. 482) in his objections to the taxation of costs. It is certain that twenty years ago there were cases in which the equity judges directed the costs in the class of cases to which we have referred, to be taxed on the same principle as that upon which they would be taxed at law. Thus it was stated in *Hill v. Hibbit* (L. R. 14 Eq., at p. 223), that this course was adopted by Vice-Chancellor James in a case in 1869, in which issues were tried before the court without a jury. It is also, however, clear that less than ten years ago the claim of equity counsel to be placed on the same footing as the common law counsel engaged in the same case was not clearly established. In *Hill v. Hibbit* (see L. R. 14 Eq., at p. 222), in which both common law and equity counsel were engaged, it was stated that where counsel of the common law bar appear in a court of equity, the practice, in the absence of express direction, was to allow the costs, so far only as they included the fees of the common law counsel, upon the common law principle, while the equity counsel engaged obtained their fees upon the basis of an equity taxation only. But in the last-mentioned case the taxing master expressed an opinion that it was reasonable that the fees of all the counsel should be allowed on the common law principle, and Vice-Chancellor Bacon directed the taxation to be made on this scale.

Up to the time of this decision, so far as appears, the practice of allowing refreshers in chancery was confined to what may be called isolated common law cases. It is obviously difficult, however, to define such cases, and the taxing masters naturally accepted as the only practical and simple test the question whether witnesses were examined in court. In *Smith v. Buller* (L. R. 19 Eq., at p. 483), the taxing master disallowed refreshers, on the ground that “on the hearing of causes in the Court of Chancery, where written evidence only was used, and no witnesses were examined in court, it had never been the practice to allow daily fees to counsel where the cause was in hearing more than one day.” Vice-Chancellor Malins, however, in this case made a vigorous effort to extend the system of refreshers to all classes of cases in chancery. He said that there might be quite as much difficulty in a case where evidence was adduced by affidavit as by examination *visd voce*. “The true criterion,” he continued, “is the length of time occupied, not how it is occupied,” and he expressed an opinion that where the hearing of a cause extended over more than two days, refreshers ought to be allowed. In *Harrison v. Wearing* (27 W. R. 526, L. R. 11 Ch. D. 206), however, the Master of the Rolls dissented from this view, pointing out the great distinction, as regards the reason for giving refreshers, between evidence taken on affidavit and that taken *visd voce* at the trial—viz., that in the former case you can easily calculate the time a case will take to hear, and can mark a covering fee accordingly, while in the latter case you cannot form any accurate estimate of the length of the trial. After consulting the common law masters, he laid down the principle that a refresher

should only be allowed in a case with witnesses after one entire day's hearing. It will be observed that in *Smith v. Buller*, Vice-Chancellor Malins allowed refreshers only where cases extended over two days. In the very recent case of *Brown v. Sewill* (29 W. R. 295) the Master of the Rolls further defined the meaning of the term “one entire day's hearing.” He said:—“When a case occupies more than one day, which means more than the time of one day—for it may occupy parts of two days, making together less than the time of one whole day—the taxing master has a discretion to allow refreshers; but when the case takes less than the time of one day, the taxing master has no discretion, and cannot allow refreshers.”

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION BILL.

THE Bill which it is proposed to style “The Local Government Areas (Commission) Act, 1881,” which has already passed a second reading, and is not likely to excite much discussion in Parliament, although it creates considerable interest throughout the country, is a very useful measure. Its objects, which may be gathered from the 11th clause—of which the germ may be found in the Poor Law Amendment and Divided Parishes Amendment Act, 1876, and the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878—are to provide that—(1) no poor law parish or union shall extend over the boundary of any county; (2) that no poor law parish shall be divided into isolated parts; (3) that no poor law parish shall be so small as to render the administration of the poor law inconvenient; (4) that every highway parish shall be coincident in area with some poor law parish; and (5) that every highway district shall be coincident in area with some rural sanitary district.

The work is to be accomplished by means of an indefinite number of “boundary commissioners,” assisted by “such assistant commissioners, officers, clerks, and servants” as the Treasury may sanction, and to continue in office until, or rather not longer than, the 31st of December, 1890. The mode of working is to be by “schemes,” to be confirmed in due course by Act of Parliament, which may constitute new parishes, dissolve unions, and alter highway districts, and otherwise reorganize and arrange the local government areas of the country. The local authorities are to have full powers and facilities in objecting to schemes, and are further empowered to initiate “schemes” of their own. “Inquiries” may also be held in the discretion of the commissioners, and we presume, though we rather miss an express direction to that effect, that objecting parties will be heard by counsel. The commissioners, at any rate, have full powers to enter lands or premises, to require the attendance of witnesses, and to take sworn evidence. There are savings for the metropolis, for school districts, and for urban sanitary districts; also we find a proviso, which might well be spared, or altered into a discretionary power to be vested in the commissioners or the Charity Commissioners, that “nothing in this Act, or in any such scheme contained, shall pre-judice, vary, or affect any right, interest, or jurisdiction in or over any charitable endowment which now is, or hereafter may be, applicable for the benefit of any area which may be dealt with or affected by such scheme.”

It is not quite clear whether “extra-parochial places” (see 20 Vict. c. 19, s. 4) may be amalgamated with parishes, and we think that occasion might have been taken to provide for “liberties” (see 13 & 14 Vict. c. 105) and “detached parts of counties” (see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 61) being embraced in a scheme, unless indeed the partial and discretionary powers of the statutes already dealing with these sporadic globules of decentralization have been already sufficiently carried into effect.

It is very properly provided that the commissioners

are to be designated in the schedule now left blank, to which Parliament will have to assent before the Bill passes into an Act. A pretty accurate knowledge of the Highway Acts, the Poor Law Acts, and the Public Health Act will be a *sine quâ non* for a commissioner. Let us hope, therefore, that we shall not have a reiteration of the recent Lyttleton job.

REVIEWS.

COPYRIGHT.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT IN WORKS OF LITERATURE AND ART, &c., TOGETHER WITH INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN COPYRIGHT. By W. A. COPINGER, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Stevens & Haynes.

Mr. Copinger's book is very comprehensive, dealing with every branch of his subject, and even extending to copyright in foreign countries. So far as we have examined, we have found all the recent authorities noted up with scrupulous care, and there is an unusually good index. These are merits which will, doubtless, lead to the placing of this edition on the shelves of the members of the profession whose business is concerned with copyright; and deservedly, for the book is one of considerable value. If it were less diffuse and more carefully arranged, we could give it unqualified praise. On some parts, however, on which we could have excused a little diffuseness, we find it absent. For instance, with reference to the copyright in photographic portraits, on which our readers may remember a controversy raged in the *Times* and in the columns of this journal about two years ago, Mr. Copinger's remarks, on p. 408, are comprised in six lines, which might be more accurately expressed. There is, however, a great deal of valuable, and some curious, information in the book. Thus we learn (p. 286) that the property in almanacks was at one time said to "be the King's—first, because derelict; second, because they regulate the feasts of the Church," and a narrative is given of the efforts of the Stationers' Company to protect the monopoly of almanacks granted to them in 1615, until it was finally overthrown by the decision in *Stationers' Company v. Carman* (2 W. Bl. 1004). The book will be found entertaining by the general reader, and we do not know a better recent work on the subject for the lawyer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—The Statute Law Committee, some years back, recommended that Government Departments should aid in the work of revision of the statutes by consolidating the particular group of statutes which they have to administer. This is a very useful recommendation, which has been well carried out in regard to the Factory, Customs, Mutiny, and other sets of Acts.

I am surprised that no one has noticed the Government Bill on the subject of Naval Discipline just issued. It is stated to be a consolidation Bill, but it is framed in a most novel and absurd manner, as instanced by the following section:—

"11. Every enactment of this Act which is expressed to be substituted for, or added to, any portion of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, shall form part of that Act in the place assigned to it by this Act, and the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, shall, after the commencement of, and subject to the savings contained in, this Act, be construed as if the said enactment had been originally enacted therein in the place so assigned, and, where it is

substituted for another enactment, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment.

"A copy of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, with every such enactment inserted in the place so assigned, and with the omission of the part repealed by this or any other Act, and with the sections and sub-sections remodelled in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring the same into conformity with this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments and deposited with the rolls of Parliament. Her Majesty's Printers shall print in accordance with the copy so certified all copies of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, which are printed after the commencement of this Act."

Now, the result of all this elaboration is not consolidation, for there will still be three Acts on the Statute Book (namely, the Act of 1866, the Act of 1881, and the revised edition of the Act of 1866) when there ought only to be one.

What could be simpler than the old and usual way of repealing all the existing statutes and reprinting them with the amendments in one Act?

If the Government sets the example of such peculiarities of legislation, what can we expect from private members?
J. G.

Feb. 15.

THE PROCEDURE COMMITTEE.

THE subject of the expense and delay in legal proceedings under the Judicature Acts being now under consideration by a committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, consisting of judges, barristers, and solicitors, the Lord Chief Justice of England being chairman; the Council of the Incorporated Law Society have submitted the following suggestions to the committee for consideration:—

"1. All actions should be tried by one judge, whether they be tried with or without a jury; and every appeal should be made direct to the Court of Appeal. This system has been found to work satisfactorily in the Chancery Division.

"2. No appeal should be permitted on a point of practice or procedure from a decision of a judge in court or in chambers, except by his leave; and every permitted appeal should be made direct to the Court of Appeal.

"The delay and consequent expense of a succession of appeals, now so frequent, would thus be prevented.

"3. Except in vacations, two courts at *Nisi Prius* should sit continuously in the metropolis, one court to take special and the other common jury actions; and extra courts should be formed if and when found requisite. The arrears of causes waiting for trial in Middlesex and London are exceedingly heavy, and the loss to suitors caused by the delay in the trial of actions is very serious and brings discredit on the administration of justice. Moreover, under the present system, the greatest uncertainty exists as to the time when causes are likely to be heard, and thus it is frequently necessary to have witnesses in attendance long before they are wanted.

"4. Rule 3 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of April, 1880, by which the practice under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 67), is abolished, should be annulled, and the practice under the Act should be re-established; the number of days in which judgment may be obtained should be reduced from twelve to eight days. Ord. 16, r. 10, should be made to apply to summary proceedings on bills of exchange.

"The alteration here suggested would probably reduce by about one-half the expense of obtaining judgment in undefended cases.

"5. There can be no reasonable doubt that the main cause of the heavy expense of modern litigation is due to the largely increased fees paid to counsel of late years, and especially to the comparatively recent practice of giving daily refresher fees, which were all but unknown a quarter of a century ago. It is, therefore, recommended that daily refreshers should be abolished, as being one of the principal causes of the undue lengthening of trials and the increased expense thereby occasioned.

"6. The gratuities given to counsel's clerks should be abolished. The existing system, especially the practice of paying a percentage to the clerk on certain fees, leads to

fees in many cases being suggested which are not justified by the circumstances, and to a pressure being put on the auditor and his solicitor to which they ought not to be exposed.

"The clerks of counsel, like other persons, should be paid by their employers.

"7. It has been suggested that pleadings should be abolished, but the committee are of opinion that, although there may be instances in which pleadings could be dispensed with, yet in the majority of contentious cases the result of not ascertaining, by means of pleadings, the issues to be tried, would be to increase greatly the expenses of preparing for trial.

"8. The provisions of ord. 14, r. 1, should be extended to actions for recovery of land in cases where the plaintiff seeks to recover possession from a tenant holding over after the expiration or determination of the tenancy, or after his lease has been forfeited by non-payment of rent for which there is no sufficient distress, or through neglect of the tenant to insure."

CASES OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY—OFFER OF COMPOSITION BY DEBTOR—ACCEPTANCE BY CREDITORS—APPROVAL OF COURT—JUDICIAL DISCRETION—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869, ss. 28, 126.—In a case of *Ex parte The Merchant Banking Company*, before the Court of Appeal on the 11th inst., a question arose as to the extent of the power of the Court of Bankruptcy in approving or declining to approve of an arrangement or composition offered by a bankrupt or liquidating debtor to his creditors under section 28 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. That section provides that "the trustee may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the creditors, . . . accept any composition offered by the bankrupt, or assent to any general scheme of settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt, upon such terms as may be thought expedient, . . . subject, nevertheless, to the approval of the court." Some partners in trade filed a liquidation petition, and by the statement of their affairs, produced at the first meeting of the creditors, it appeared that their debts were about £153,000, and that their assets were estimated to produce about £100,000. The creditors resolved upon a liquidation by arrangement, and appointed a trustee. Shortly afterwards, two of the debtors (the firm consisting of four partners, two of whom managed branches of the business abroad), made an offer to the trustee to purchase all the joint assets on the terms of paying a composition of ten shillings in the pound to the creditors. The composition was to be paid in four instalments of two and sixpence each, the first at once in cash, and the other three respectively in six, twelve, and eighteen months, security being given for the last instalment, but not for the others. The trustee convened a meeting of the creditors under section 28 to consider this proposal. The day before the meeting was held, the principal partner in the firm was examined in the county court in which the proceedings had been taken, at the instance of a banking company, who were creditors for a considerable amount, and who intended to oppose the acceptance of the debtors' offer. From this examination it appeared that five years before the stoppage of the firm, the debtor had a capital of £80,000 invested in it; that since that time he had laid out £40,000 in furnishing and decorating a large country house, of which he had taken a lease, he being previously possessed of furniture worth £15,000, which was removed to the new house; and that during the five years he had, in addition to the £40,000, lived at the rate of £8,000 a year, though in the same period the average net profits of the business were only £2,000 a year, of which he was entitled to a half. This expenditure was met by drawings from the business, and he admitted that his drawings for the five years had amounted to £80,000. It also appeared that the defendants had committed several breaches of trust by lending trust moneys which were under his control to the firm. He was the acting executor and trustee of his father's will, in the residue of whose estate he took a large beneficial interest. At the time of the father's death the firm owed him £42,000 in respect of moneys which he had lent to them at interest. A few months before the stoppage of the firm the son lent them a further sum of £4,000 be-

longing to the father's estate, this loan being a breach of trust. Two days before the stoppage of the firm he obtained £8,000 by discounting some bills belonging to the firm, and with the proceeds he paid to the trustee the £4,000, and £2,000, part of the £42,000. He admitted that he did this without being asked by his co-trustees or any one else to make the repayment, and that the firm were hard up for money at the time. In fact, their stoppage two days afterwards was caused by their bankers declining to make them any more advances. The examination also showed that there were strong grounds for believing that the debtors had in their statement of affairs considerably under-estimated the value of their assets. At the meeting of the creditors the solicitor of the banking company opposed the acceptance of the composition offered, on the ground that the amount of the assets showed that a composition of at least 12s. 6d. in the pound could be paid, and he offered, on behalf of the banking company, to buy the assets of the firm on the terms of paying the creditors a composition of 10s. 6d. in the pound, in four equal instalments, at the dates proposed by the debtors, or, if the creditors preferred it, to pay them at once in cash a composition of 10s. 2d. in the pound. The creditors, however, by the proper statutory majority, the banking company being the only dissentients, resolved to accept the offer of the debtors. The notes of the examination of the principal partner were not, however, read to the meeting. The judge of the Manchester County Court refused to approve of the composition, on the ground that the effect of the arrangement was to hand over all the assets to the debtors without any security being given for the payment of the composition, except the last instalment. Bacon, C.J., reversed this decision. He was of opinion that there was, in regard to the functions of the court, no distinction between sections 28 and 126, and that the court had no power to set aside the determination of the creditors, unless it was shown that there had been some fraud in the proceedings. The Court of Appeal (JESSEL, M.R., JAMES, and BRETT, L.J.J.) held that this view of section 28 was erroneous. JESSEL, M.R., said that the words of section 28 were clear, that the resolution of the creditors was to be "subject to the approval of the court." No terms of approval were laid down by the section, but the obtaining of the approval or sanction of the court to an arrangement was a thing very familiar to all courts, and especially familiar to the judges of the Chancery Division, who were frequently called upon to give the sanction of the court in administration actions, in matters relating to infants, in partnership actions, and in the winding up of companies. His lordship had never heard the proposition doubted that when in such matters the approval of the court was required to make some arrangement valid, it was the duty of the judge fairly to investigate the objections which might be brought before him and to give his opinion judicially upon sufficient reasons. On general principle, therefore, and in the absence of any decision to the contrary, section 28 must be taken to mean what it said—viz., that the approval of the court was to be given or withheld according to reason. In other words, there was to be an exercise of a judicial discretion founded on reasons. No doubt the exercise of the discretion was subject to an appeal, but the Court of Appeal ought not to be ready to interfere unless it was clearly shown that the judge of first instance had exercised his discretion wrongly. It was only necessary to refer to the provisions of section 126 to show that the decisions upon it had no bearing upon section 28. Under section 126 the composition was to be approved by two meetings of the creditors; under section 28 there was to be only one meeting. The court was a substitute for the second meeting. The second meeting could investigate everything, and could withhold its confirmation of the resolutions passed at the first meeting, and why should not the court have the same power when there was only one meeting? In the present case his lordship was of opinion that the county court judge had exercised his discretion properly, and that the reason which he had given for his decision was a sufficient one—that is, that the debtors, who had been guilty of such reckless extravagance, were not fit persons to be trusted with the future management of the business and the custody of the assets, when no security was given for the payment of the second and third instalments of the composition. Commercially speaking the debtors were not to be trusted. The fact that the principal partner had committed breaches of trust, and had made such a large payment by

way of fraudulent preference for the benefit of his own family just before the stoppage of the firm was an additional reason for not trusting him. But his lordship was also of opinion that there was, at least, strong ground for suspecting that the debtors had greatly under-estimated the value of their assets. Moreover, it was impossible to say that the offer made by the banking company was not more favourable to the creditors than the offer made by the debtors, and it was difficult to see why it was not accepted. The majority of the creditors might bind the minority when they were acting in the interest of the creditors; they ought not to be permitted to do so if they were guided by feelings of friendship for the debtors, or by the hope of deriving a profit to themselves indirectly. JAMES and BRETT, L.J.J., concurred. The decision of the Chief Judge was accordingly reversed, and the order of the county court judge restored. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was asked for, and was refused.—SOLICITORS, Gregory, Rowcliffes, & Co.; Phelps, Sidgwick, & Biddle.

WILL—EXERCISE OF GENERAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT—GENERAL BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE—PROCEEDS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE—WILLS ACT (1 VICT. C. 26), s. 27.—On the 15th inst. the Court of Appeal (JAMES, COTTON, and LUSH, L.J.J.) affirmed the decision of Jessel, M.R., in the case of *Chandler v. Pocock* (28 W. R. 806, L. R. 15 Ch. D. 491). The question was whether a testatrix, who, under her marriage settlement, had a general power of appointment over real estate, had exercised the power by her will, and the circumstances were somewhat peculiar. The father of the testatrix, by his will, executed in 1831, devised real estate to her for her life, with remainder, in default of her having issue, to such uses as she should, by will, notwithstanding coverture, appoint. In 1832 she married, and prior to her marriage a settlement was made, to which the father was a party, and by which the devised real estate was limited, after the solemnization of the marriage, to certain uses for the benefit of the father, the husband, and the wife respectively, for their respective lives, with remainder to uses in favour of the issue of the marriage, and in default of issue, a general power of appointment by will was given to the wife, whether *covert* or *sole*. The settlement contained a power for the trustees, during the lives of the tenants for life and the survivors and survivor, by their, his, or her direction, to sell the estates, and the trustees were to lay out the money arising from the sale in the purchase of other land to be settled to the same uses, but during the lives of the tenants for life, or the lives or life of the survivors or survivor, the purchases were to be made with their, his, or her consent in writing; and until the money was so laid out the trustees were empowered to invest it in Government securities, the dividends on which were to be paid to the person or persons to whom the rents of the land purchased would be payable. Three days after the execution of the settlement the father made a codicil to his will, by which he re-devised the settled property to the uses of his will, subject to the limitations of the settlement. He died in 1843, and the husband died in 1853. There had been no issue of the marriage. In 1855 the trustees sold the whole of the settled estate for a sum of consols which was transferred into their names by the purchaser. No purchase of other land was made, and in 1875 the trustees transferred the consols into the name of the testatrix at her request. Soon after this transfer was made she executed a will, by which she bequeathed all the residue of her personal estate to W. and M. in equal shares. She died in 1879. She had never had any issue. At the time when she executed her will, and at the time of her death she had personal estate other than the consols which had been transferred to her by the trustees. Jessel, M.R., held that in determining whether section 27 applied, the question to be considered was what was the personal estate to which it referred, and he was of opinion that in answering this question regard was to be had to the nature of the actual property itself, not to the way in which it would devolve upon the remainderman in default of an exercise of the power. That being so, the consols were clearly personal estate. There was no indication of a contrary intention, and, therefore, the general bequest amounted to an exercise of the power. The Court of Appeal adopted the same view of the case. They were of opinion that the testatrix intended to reduce the consols into her possession and to make it her personal estate, and that she had done all in her power to do so, and that, having regard to the provisions of the Wills Act, it was impossible to cut down the words of the

bequest, and to say that it was not an exercise of the power of appointment given to her by the settlement.—SOLICITORS, Rogerson & Ford; J. Crowdy & Son.

COMPOSITION—SECURED CREDITOR—EXECUTION LEVIED BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869, ss. 125, 126—BANKRUPTCY RULES, 1870, rr. 279, 281, 282, 283.—In a case of *Ex parte McLaren*, before the Court of Appeal on the 3rd inst., a curious question was raised, apparently for the first time since the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, came into operation, as to the effect of an execution levied on the goods of a compounding debtor between the first and second meetings of the creditors under the liquidation petition. In *Ex parte Jones* (23 W. R. 886, L. R. 10 Ch. 663) it was decided by the Court of Appeal that an execution levied between the filing of the petition and the first meeting of the creditors was valid as against the debtor, the creditors having resolved to accept a composition. But it was not necessary for the court to go further on that occasion. In *Ex parte McLaren* a creditor had commenced an action against the debtor before the filing of the petition. The creditors at their first meeting under the petition resolved to accept a composition. After this, but before the second meeting, the plaintiff in the action signed final judgment and issued execution, and the sheriff had seized the debtor's goods before the second meeting. An injunction was then granted to restrain the plaintiff from further proceeding under his judgment. At the second meeting the composition resolutions were confirmed and they were subsequently registered. After this had been done Mr. Registrar Brougham made the injunction absolute. The creditor had not proved his debt in the composition proceedings, and had not voted upon the resolutions. The Court of Appeal (JAMES, BRETT, and COTTON, L.J.J.) discharged the registrar's order, being of opinion that there was nothing in the Bankruptcy Act to take away the legal right of the execution creditor to enforce his execution. JAMES, L.J., said that the extraordinary resolution which, under section 126, is to bind the non-assenting creditors, did not exist till the resolution passed at the first meeting had been confirmed at the second meeting, and section 126 expressly said that, until the registration of the resolution, it should be of no validity. BRETT, L.J., said that the only thing which could deprive the execution creditor of his rights would be the existence of an extraordinary resolution under section 126 at the time when the sheriff levied under the writ. But there was no extraordinary resolution until the resolution passed at the first meeting had been confirmed at the second, and the resolution had no validity till it had been registered, for there were distinct negative words in section 126 to that effect. Consequently, a valid security could be obtained at any time before the extraordinary resolution had been registered by any creditor who had not shut himself out from so doing on some equitable ground. His lordship added that he thought the registrar had misconceived the meaning of what was said by Mellish, L.J., in *Ex parte Jones* (L. R. 10 Ch. 666). COTTON, L.J., was of opinion that, except by his own personal conduct, no creditor was precluded from exercising his legal rights between the two meetings, the joint vote of which was necessary to constitute the resolution which was to bind the creditors. His lordship referred to the analogy afforded by section 130 of the Companies Act, 1862, which provides that a voluntary winding up of a company "shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing such winding up," upon which it was held by the Court of Appeal in *Weston's case* (17 W. R. 510, L. R. 4 Ch. 20) that when the resolution is a special one, passed at one meeting and confirmed at another, it is only after the confirmation at the second meeting that it becomes a resolution authorizing a winding up of the company. JAMES, L.J., added that their lordships were all of opinion that the extraordinary resolution had no legal validity whatever until it had been registered. It was urged on behalf of the debtor that the execution creditor was precluded from enforcing his legal right by reason of his having acquiesced in the composition proceedings. He had, however, done nothing but attend the first meeting, without taking any part in the proceedings, not even saying a word at the meeting. It was contended that this amounted to an acquiescence in the debtor's statement of affairs, in which the creditor's name was entered as having no security for his debt, that statement being the basis of the proceedings. The court, however, held that there was no acquiescence

which could deprive the creditor of his rights. *COTTON, L.J.*, said that the mere fact that the creditor did not say at the meeting that he intended to exercise his legal right was not an acquiescence in the debtor's statement of affairs, which did not mention that he had that right. He had in no way misled the other creditors or held out to them that he had no security for his debt.—*SOLICITORS, Bellamy, Strong, & Co.; C. T. Foster.*

RAILWAY COMPANY—TRAFFIC AGREEMENT—REFERENCE TO SINGLE ARBITRATOR—JURISDICTION OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS TO DECIDE QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENCE—INJUNCTION—PROHIBITION.—In a case of *Great Western Railway Company v. Waterford and Limerick Railway Company*, before the Master of the Rolls on the 14th inst., a motion was made to restrain the defendants from proceeding upon an application they had made to the Railway Commissioners to arbitrate upon certain points in difference between the two companies under an agreement for the interchange of traffic, entered into in April, 1872, in pursuance of a special Act. By the agreement in question, the plaintiffs contended that all matters in dispute were to be referred to a single arbitrator, and that the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners was thereby excluded. *JESSEL, M.R.*, was of opinion that he ought not to grant an injunction to restrain persons proceeding to arbitration, on the ground of want of jurisdiction in the arbitrators. If the arbitrators had no authority to act, then their award would be invalid, and that objection could be taken at a later stage, when it became necessary to enforce the award, or a prohibition could be issued against the Railway Commissioners. He did not, therefore, think an injunction was the proper remedy. He accordingly refused the motion, and made the costs costs in the action. As, however, he considered there was a serious question to be tried as to the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners, he gave the plaintiffs leave to amend their writ and ask for a prohibition, and he gave them a rule *nisi* for a prohibition.—*SOLICITORS, Nelson; Terrell & Atkinson.*

PRACTICE—COUNTY COURT PLAIN—SOLICITOR AND CLIENT—COSTS—TAXATION IN HIGH COURT OR COUNTY COURT—SOLICITORS ACT, 1843, s. 37—COUNTY COURT ACT, 1856, ss. 33–36—COUNTY COURT ACT, 1875, s. 8.—In a case of *Re Worth*, before the Master of the Rolls, on the 15th inst., an application was made to the Master of the Rolls for his directions as to whether an order of course for taxation should issue in the High Court under the following circumstances:—*Worth* had acted as the solicitor of one *Kershaw* in an administration action of an estate worth more than £20 in the county court of Saddleworth, in Yorkshire. *Kershaw* had presented a petition of course for the taxation of his solicitor and client costs in the county court to the High Court, and the question was whether that court had jurisdiction or whether the county court had not exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. By the Solicitors Act, 1843, s. 37, the Chancery Division may now tax any bill "in case the business contained in such bill shall have been transacted in the High Court of Chancery or any other court of equity." By the County Courts Act, 1856, s. 35, as to claims above £20, the registrar, on the application of either solicitor or client, may tax the solicitor and client costs. By section 36 costs for claims under £20 can only be allowed according to section 91 of the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and extra costs on the written certificate of the registrar. *JESSEL, M.R.*, was of opinion that under the Solicitors Act, 1843, s. 37, solicitor and client costs in any court of equity, which this county court was, could be taxed by a judge of the High Court, and that there was nothing to restrict that jurisdiction, which was confirmed by the Judicature Act. The only question was whether that jurisdiction was cut down by the County Court Act, 1856, s. 35, which gave the registrar jurisdiction to tax the solicitor and client costs on all claims for more than £20; but there was nothing to oust the jurisdiction of the High Court as to those claims, although as to claims under £20 they must apparently be taxed in the county court. There was a power conferred upon the county court judges by the County Court Act, 1875, s. 8, and the County Courts Act, 1856, to frame rules for the regulation of the practice of their own courts, and under that power they had, by ord. 36, r. 1, of the rules of 1875,

directed all costs to be taxed by the registrars. That was, however, only a power to regulate the proceedings in their own courts, and that enactment did not repeal the previous power given to tax county court costs in the High Court. He should, therefore, direct an order of course to issue.—*SOLICITORS, Pritchard, Englefield, & Co.*

PRACTICE—COSTS—ORDER OF COURSE—SPECIAL ORDER—MONEY IN HANDS OF SOLICITOR OVER TWELVE YEARS—SOLICITORS ACT, 1843, s. 37.—In a case of *Re Horrez*, also before the Master of the Rolls on the 15th inst., a motion was made to commit the solicitor for not obeying an order of course, and a cross-motion was made by the solicitor to discharge the order of course. It appeared that the solicitor, in 1868, had received some purchase-money for his client, amounting to over £100, that he had subsequently done business for her in three separate matters, and had ever since retained the whole amount without rendering any account or bill of costs. There was a conflict as to whether any application had been made to him for an account. The client recently obtained a common order to tax without mentioning the fact that the money had been in the solicitor's hands for over twelve years, or that no bill had been delivered. *JESSEL, M.R.*, was of opinion, on the authority of *Re Hindmarsh* (1 Dr. & Sm. 129), and *Watson v. Woodman* (L. R. 20 Eq. 721), that the solicitor did not hold the moneys in a fiduciary position, and that the Statute of Limitations would run in his favour. He was also of opinion that the order of course was improperly obtained, the petition not having disclosed the fact that the money was so long owing, and therefore that it must be discharged. He said that the motion to commit must, of course, also fail. As, however, he strongly disapproved the conduct of the solicitor, whose duty, he said, was to have handed over the money to his client immediately on receiving it, he discharged the order of course, without costs, and he also declined to give the solicitor any costs of the motion to commit.—*SOLICITORS, Parkers; C. P. Pritchard & Marshall.*

TRADE-MARK—RECTIFICATION OF REGISTER—DEVOLUTION OF TITLE—LEGAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE—TRADE-MARKS ACT, 1875—TRADE-MARKS RULES.—In a case of *Re Farina's Trade-mark*, also before the Master of the Rolls on the 15th inst., a motion was made for the rectification of the register of trade-marks under the following circumstances. It appeared that a trade-mark belonging to a German firm was entered on the register as the property of one of the firm only, although in his application that member of the firm stated that he made the application on behalf of his firm, to whom the mark really belonged. The member of the firm was now dead, and it was desired to rectify the register by inserting the present firm as the proprietors of the trade-mark. *JESSEL, M.R.*, said he did not see his way to rectify the register in the way suggested, but if a legal personal representative of the member of the firm in whose name the mark was entered were constituted in England, he thought he could then, on an assignment by him to the firm, enter their names as assignees under the Trade-Mark Rules 25 and 26. It would only be necessary to take out a representation limited to the trust interest in the mark, and the application would stand over for that purpose.—*SOLICITORS, Potter & Sandford; Solicitor to Registrar of Trade-marks.*

PRACTICE—JURISDICTION—LANCASTER PALATINE COURT—VACANCY IN OFFICE OF VICE-CHANCELLOR—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—An application was made on the 10th inst., before Vice-Chancellor Hall in an action of *White v. Jones*, which involved the question of the jurisdiction of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in relation to the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Another action of *White v. Jones* in the Palatine Court had been dismissed with costs. Those costs, which were taxed at £714 11s. 7d., not having been paid, a writ of *elegit* was issued in the action, under which the sheriff took possession of the goods and chattels at the residence of the plaintiff. The plaintiffs in the present action, being the trustees of the marriage settlement of the plaintiff in the original action, claimed that certain of the goods were subject to the settlement, and accordingly issued a writ out of the Liverpool District Registry of the Chancery Division for

an injunction to restrain the defendants in the first action, and the sheriff, from proceeding under the writ of *elegit*, so far as concerned certain furniture subject to the settlement. It was in dispute as to what goods were settled. An *interim* injunction had been granted by Vice-Chancellor Hall on February 5, and the present application was, by motion upon notice, for a continuance of that order until the trial of the action. An objection was taken to the jurisdiction of the court, which was answered by the contention that, inasmuch as, at the time when the *interim* order was applied for, no appointment had been made to the then vacant office of Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy, the plaintiffs were, therefore, compelled to come to the Chancery Division in the emergency. His lordship held that upon the point of jurisdiction the application must fail. Had he sufficiently known the circumstances, he should never have granted the *interim* injunction. There must be means of trying the disputed ownership in the Lancaster Court, and, without saying whether an application should have been made under the circumstances to the Chancellor of the Duchy or to the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court, it was sufficient to decide that he did not himself, by reason of the vacancy existing, acquire the jurisdiction under which he was now asked to act.—SOLICITORS, *W. W. Wynne & Sons*, for *Forshaw & Hawkins*, Liverpool; *Pritchard, Englefield, & Co.*, for *Mather*, Liverpool.

PROOF IN BANKRUPTCY—PARTNERS—CAPITAL OF DECEASED PARTNER RETAINED IN BUSINESS—PROOF BY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.—In a case of *Ex parte Blythe*, before the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy on the 7th inst., the question arose whether the administratrix of a deceased partner was entitled to prove in the liquidation of the surviving partners in respect of the deceased partner's share of the capital of the firm, which had been retained by the surviving partners in the business without any authority from him to do so, the business having been carried on without any articles of partnership. When the proof was tendered there were some debts of the old partnership of the three still remaining unpaid. It was contended in support of the proof that the surviving partners had committed a breach of trust in retaining the deceased partner's share of the capital in the business, and that, consequently, on the authority of *Ex parte Westcott* (22 W. R. 813, L. R. 9 Ch. 626), the ordinary rule that a partner, or, as laid down in *Nannon v. Gordon* (24 W. R. 740, L. R. 1 App. Cas. 195), the representative of a deceased partner, cannot prove in bankruptcy in competition with that partner's creditors, did not apply. *BACON, C.J.*, however, held that the case was governed by *Nannon v. Gordon*, which, he said, was in all respects distinctly applicable. There being creditors of the old firm still unpaid, the deceased partner, had he been alive, could not have proved in competition with them, and his representative could stand in no better position. *Ex parte Westcott* did not conflict with this. There a surviving partner had laid hold of assets of the deceased partner which were not part of the joint estate, and had employed them in the business, and had thus committed a *devastavit*, in respect of which a proof was allowed on behalf of the separate estate of the deceased partner. That had no application to the present case.—SOLICITORS, *Last & Sons*; *Sharpe, Parkers, & Co.*

PROBATE—MARRIED WOMAN—WILL DURING COVERTURE—CODICIL DURING WIDOWHOOD—INCORPORATION—IDENTIFICATION.—In the Probate and Admiralty Division, on the 15th inst., an application was made (*In the Goods of Heathcote*) for probate of a will and codicil under the following circumstances:—A married woman, having a power of appointment under her marriage settlement, executed a will, which did not purport to have been made in pursuance of any power. After her husband's death she executed a codicil which began with the words, "This is a codicil to the last will and testament of me, Sophia Matilda Heathcote," &c., but which contained no appointment of an executor, and no disposition of the residue. Both the will and the codicil were holograph, and were written upon the same paper. The motion on behalf of the executor named in the will, for probate of the will and codicil, was opposed by certain of the next of kin of the deceased, on the ground that the will did not purport to have been made in pursuance of a power, and was not sufficiently identified by the codicil as to be taken as having been incorporated therein,

HANNEX, P., said that he was not called upon to construe the will. The case was governed by *Allen v. Maddock* (7 W. R. 825, 11 Moo. P. C. 427), where it was held that the identification must be a question of evidence. There must be an affidavit that no other will of the deceased was known to be in existence at the date of the codicil, and upon that assumption he should hold that the will was sufficiently identified by the codicil, and must be admitted to probate therewith.—SOLICITORS, *Jameson & Cree & Son*.

CASES BEFORE THE BANKRUPTCY REGISTRARS.

(Before MR. REGISTRAR MURRAY, acting as Chief Judge.)

Feb. 9.—*Ex parte Lord, Re Cliff*.

In February, 1879, C. presented a petition for the liquidation of his affairs, under which the court appointed a receiver and manager. At the first meeting under the petition the proceedings fell to the ground, no resolution being passed either for liquidation or composition. The receiver and manager did not apply to the court for his discharge.

In January, 1880, C. was adjudicated a bankrupt.

Held, that the receiver and manager under the liquidation petition was not entitled to be paid the amount of his charges in priority to the other creditors of C., either under rule 292 or upon any other ground.

This was an application on behalf of John Lord, the trustee under the bankruptcy of Ernest Richard Cliff, for a declaration that George Monk, the receiver and manager appointed under a petition for liquidation presented by the bankrupt, was not entitled to be paid the balance claimed by him, or any part thereof, in priority to the other creditors of the bankrupt; and that the trustee might be at liberty to treat Monk as an ordinary creditor for such amount as he could legally prove to be due to him from the bankrupt.

On the 19th of February, 1879, the bankrupt, who then carried on business as a grocer and wine merchant, presented a petition for liquidation under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and George Monk was appointed receiver and manager of the estate and business.

At the first meeting the creditors failed to pass any resolution either for liquidation or composition, and, on the 19th of January, 1880, E. R. Cliff was adjudicated a bankrupt, the act of bankruptcy being the non-compliance with the terms of a debtor's summons issued by one of the creditors.

The trustee, upon his appointment, applied to the respondent to furnish him with an account as receiver and manager, and, after some correspondence, he rendered three accounts by which he claimed to be entitled to the sum of £95 14s. 4d. in full, in priority to the other creditors. The respondent had never been discharged by order from his office of receiver and manager, nor had he made any application for that purpose.

E. C. Willis, for the trustee.—It is submitted that the respondent is not, under the circumstances, entitled to priority, and that the trustee may treat him as an ordinary creditor. The petition for liquidation having been filed so long since as February, 1879, and the bankruptcy occurring in January, 1880, it is impossible to say that the liquidation proceedings were "pending" so as to entitle the respondent to payment of his charges in full: *Ex parte Jeffery, Re Hawes* (L. R. 17 Eq. 61, and upon appeal, 22 W. R. 287, L. R. 9 Ch. 144); Rule 282.

R. V. Williams, for the respondent.—The debtor, by filing his petition for liquidation, committed an act of bankruptcy, of which the creditors might have taken advantage, and the proceedings were pending at the date of adjudication. There was nothing to prevent the creditors having the benefit of the appointment of the receiver and manager. The adjudication has relation back to any act of bankruptcy committed within twelve months. *Ex parte Jeffery* is really in favour of the respondent. In that case *Mellish, L.J.*, says, "The object of the rule was that solicitors might know that if they acted properly they would get their costs of a liquidation petition, notwithstanding bankruptcy might ensue, and as far as the words will allow us we must fairly carry into effect the object of the rule." When did the right of the receiver to remuneration cease? It is submitted that he is an officer of the court, and *prima facie* entitled to be paid; and, until he is discharged, he holds the property for the benefit of the creditors generally.

MR. REGISTRAR MURRAY held that, having regard to the dates of the petitions, and to the facts that more than six months had elapsed between the presentation of the liquidation petition and the adjudication, and that the adjudication was not made with reference to the act of bankruptcy committed by the filing of the petition for liquidation, there was no authority for allowing the costs claimed by the receiver and manager. It seemed to him that the liquidation proceedings were not "pending" before the court when the adjudication occurred, and that the receiver could not properly make an application for payment of the costs. If he had any special ground for showing that he was entitled to these charges, he ought to have informed the court of the circumstances upon which he rested his claim, and not have left the court in a state of ignorance. For anything that the registrar knew, the amount of the charges might have been satisfied by the debtor. When the liquidation proceedings fell through it was the duty of the receiver and manager to get his accounts passed and his charges provided for; and he could not allow the charges now, under rule 292, or upon any other ground whatever. The order would be made, without prejudice to the respondent's right to prove under the liquidation.

Solicitors for the trustee, *Piesse & Son*.

Solicitors for the respondent, *Lonsdale & Emanuel*.

(Before **MR. REGISTRAR MURRAY**, acting as Chief Judge.)

Feb. 9.—*Re Cotton*.

At the first meeting held under a petition for liquidation presented by C., the creditors accepted a composition of five shillings in the pound, payable by three instalments. C. paid the first instalment, but made default as to the second, and some of the creditors sued him, and obtained judgment. He then issued notices of a meeting to add to, or vary the terms of, the composition, and applied for an injunction to restrain proceedings by the creditors who were suing him.

Held, that C. was entitled to an injunction until after the meeting of creditors.

This was an application on behalf of Charles Bull Cotton, a debtor, who had presented a petition for liquidation by arrangement or composition, for an order that the injunction granted by the court on the 4th inst., restraining W. C. Cooper, M. Manus, and A. F. Hirsch & Co. from taking any further proceedings in the actions brought by them against the debtor, or upon the judgments recovered, or executions issued thereon, be continued until the further order of the court.

On the 8th of August, 1880, the debtor filed his petition, and at the first meeting the creditors accepted a composition of five shillings in the pound, payable by three instalments, at fourteen days, three months, and six months respectively from registration, and the resolutions were duly confirmed and registered on the 21st of September.

The first instalment of the composition had been paid, but the debtor made default in regard to the second instalment. W. C. Cooper, M. Manus, and F. Hirsch & Co., being creditors of the debtor, thereupon sued him for the balances of their respective debts. Messrs. Cooper and Manus obtained judgment, and leave had been given to Hirsch & Co. to sign judgment in the action, but with a stay of execution for four days.

On the 24th of January Messrs. Noon & Clarke, the debtor's solicitors, caused notices to be issued of a general meeting of the creditors, to be held on the 4th of February, to add to or vary the resolutions to accept five shillings in the pound, and on the 4th of February the registrar granted an interim injunction to restrain proceedings by the three creditors named.

E. C. Willis, for the debtor, in support of the application. — A meeting having been appointed for the purpose of adding to or varying the resolutions, the court may properly continue the injunction until further order, or, at all events, until the result of the meeting has been ascertained.

Brough, for Cooper and Manus. — Default having been made by the debtor in payment of the second instalment of the composition, the creditors are remitted to their original rights, and are entitled to sue for their original debts: *Edwards v. Coombe* (L. R. 7 C. P. 519). The court has no power in such a case to grant an injunction: *Re Hatton* (20 W. R. 978, L. R. 7 Ch. App. 723).

MR. REGISTRAR MURRAY. — How do you distinguish this case from *Ex parte Radcliffe Investment Company, Re Glover* (22 W. R. 235, L. R. 17 Eq. 121)?

Brough. — There the notices of the meeting were issued promptly, and before the creditors had obtained judgment. The circumstances of that case were exceptional, and it is submitted that the present application comes too late, and that to allow the debtor to call a fresh meeting, and to obtain an injunction after the creditors have incurred the costs of an action, will be to open the door to a very mischievous practice. The power given by section 126 to vary the provisions of the composition is to be without prejudice to any persons taking interests under such provisions who do not assent to the alteration.

H. W. Jones (solicitor), for Hirsch & Co., relied on *Re Hatton*.

MR. REGISTRAR MURRAY said he was bound by the decision of the Chief Judge in *Ex parte Radcliffe Investment Company, Re Glover*. In that case his lordship held that the provision of section 126 enabled the creditors to reduce the amount of the composition previously accepted by them, and to bind a dissentient creditor to the same extent as he was bound by the original resolution, and that the word "persons" in the above clause was used in contradistinction to the word "creditors." In that case the first instalment of the composition had been paid, as here, and the Chief Judge affirmed the decision of the registrar restraining an action by a creditor. He could not distinguish the present case from *Ex parte Radcliffe Investment Company*, and the injunction would, therefore, be continued until four days after the meeting of creditors, to add to vary the original resolution.

Solicitors for the debtor, *Noon & Clarke*.

Solicitor for Cooper and Manus, *Sydney*.

Solicitor for Hirsch & Co., *Nicol, Sons, and Jones*.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN MUSKETT.

MR. JOHN MUSKETT, solicitor (of the firm of Musket & Garrod), of Diss, died at his residence at that place on the 25th ult. Mr. Musket was born in 1809, and was admitted a solicitor in 1834, and he had ever since practised at Diss. He was for a short time in partnership with Mr. Frederick Cross, but more recently was associated with Mr. Henry Edwin Garrod, who is clerk to the Commissioners of Land and Income Tax at Diss. Mr. Musket was solicitor to the Diss Gas Company, a commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court, and a perpetual commissioner for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He had also a large private practice, and he held several public appointments. He had been for over forty-five years clerk to the county magistrates at Diss, and he was also clerk to the Diss Local Board, and co-ordinator for the liberty of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Musket's health and strength had for a long time been failing.

MR. CHARLES ROSE LUCAS.

MR. CHARLES ROSE LUCAS, solicitor, late of 8, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, died very suddenly at the Clifton Downs Hotel, Bristol, on the 27th ult. Mr. Lucas was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Lucas, of Devizes. He was born in 1808, and was admitted a solicitor in 1833. He originally carried on business at 5, Arlington-street, Camden-town, but afterwards removed to 8, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, and went into partnership with Messrs. Charles Meredith and Philip Reeve, the firm being afterwards joined by Mr. Henry Thornton, and he had a very extensive family business. Mr. Lucas withdrew from the firm about ten years ago, and shortly afterwards relinquished practice.

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSS.

The Hon. Thomas Moss, Chief Justice of the province of Ontario, died at Nice, on the 4th ult., at the age of forty-five. The Chief Justice was born in 1836, and was called to the bar in Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1861. He rapidly obtained a good practice, and was created a Queen's Counsel for the Dominion of Canada in 1872. In the same year he acted as a member of the Ontario Commission on Law Reform, and in the following year he was offered, but declined, an appointment as Vice-Chancellor. In Novem-

ber, 1873, he was elected a member of the Dominion House of Commons, and about two years later he was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for Ontario. In November, 1877, he became President of that court, and in November, 1878, Chief Justice of the province. He had also been for several years Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

MR. MATTHEW HENRY MARSH.

Mr. Matthew Henry Marsh, barrister, formerly M.P. for Salisbury, died at Bournemouth, on the 26th ult. Mr. Marsh was the eldest son of the Rev. Matthew Marsh, Canon of Salisbury, and was born in 1810. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1835. He formerly practised on the Western Circuit and at the Wiltshire Sessions. He spent several years in Australia, and from 1851 till 1854 he was a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales. In 1857 Mr. Marsh was elected M.P. for the city of Salisbury in the Liberal interest, and held the seat for eleven years. He gave a general support to the Liberal party, although in 1866 he joined Mr. Lowe, Mr. Horsman, and others in opposing Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill. He retired at the general election of 1868. A year later he unsuccessfully contested Salisbury, but did not again attempt to enter Parliament. Mr. Marsh was a magistrate for Wiltshire and Hampshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the former county. He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Merewether, and he leaves three daughters.

SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., died on the 5th inst. The deceased was the son of the Rev. Richard MacDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and his mother was the daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, Dean of Ardagh. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, and LL.D. in 1862, and he was called to the bar in Ireland in 1838. In Hilary Term, 1841, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and he was Chief Justice at the Gambia from 1843 till 1847, when he was appointed Governor of that colony. He remained in West Africa till 1851, and he was afterwards successively Governor of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and South Australia. He was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia in 1864, and in the following year he became Governor of Hong Kong, and in 1872 he retired on a pension after nearly thirty years' colonial service. Sir R. MacDonnell received the honour of knighthood in 1855, having been created a Civil Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852, and he became a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1871. While Governor of the Gambia he commanded a body of colonial volunteers against the King of Keenung in 1849, and against the King of Combo in 1851, and when in South Australia he took a warm personal interest in the exploration and development of the colony. He was married to the daughter of Mr. Francis Skurray, of Brighton.

MR. EDWARD HOLROYD.

Mr. Edward Holroyd, barrister, many years a commissioner of bankruptcy, died at his residence, Elland Lodge, Wimbledon, on the 29th ult., in his eighty-seventh year. The deceased was a member of a branch of the same family as the Earl of Sheffield, and he was the third son of Sir George Sowler Holroyd, many years one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. He was born in 1794, and he was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He practised for some time as a special pleader below the bar, and he was called to the bar at Gray's-inn in Easter Term, 1826. He originally joined the Northern Circuit, but he shortly afterwards became a member of the Oxford Circuit. He acted as a bankruptcy commissioner under the old system, and after the passing of the Bankruptcy Act, 1832, he was appointed one of the first commissioners of the new Court of Bankruptcy. He held the office for thirty-seven years, and was for a long time the senior commissioner. His office was abolished on the passing of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, when he retired upon a pension. Mr.

Holroyd served upon two Royal Commissions on the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and he for many years advocated the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. He was married to the daughter of Mr. Charles Pugley, of Ilfracombe.

MR. NATHANIEL COBBHAM.

Mr. Nathaniel Cobham, solicitor (of the firm of Cobham & Hunt), died at Ware on the 6th inst. Mr. Cobham was born at Ware in 1800. He served his articles with the late Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, of Ware (whose daughter he married, and to whose business he afterwards succeeded), and he was admitted a solicitor in 1829. He was at one period in partnership with Mr. Charles Joseph Ashfield, but more recently he had been associated with Mr. Joseph Hunt, the clerk to the Buntingford Board of Guardians. He had a large local practice, and held several important appointments. He had been for nearly forty years clerk to the county magistrates, and he was also clerk to the Ware Local Board and Burial Board, and to the trustees of the Ware Charity Estates. Mr. Cobham's death has caused general regret at Ware. He was buried at Stapleford Church, on the 9th inst.

MR. FRANCIS TYSEN AMHERST.

Mr. Francis Tyssen Amherst, barrister, died on board the steamship *Bokhara* on the 3rd inst. Mr. Amherst was the second son of the late Mr. William George Daniel Tyssen Amherst, of Diddington Hall, Norfolk, and he was born in 1842. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1865, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1867. He joined the Home Circuit, but a few years afterwards went to Australia. He was admitted to the bar at Brisbane, in September, 1875, and he had been for some time a member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly as representative of the district of Mackay. Mr. Amherst was a younger brother of Mr. William Amherst Tyssen Amherst, M.P. for West Norfolk. He died on the voyage home from Australia to England.

MR. GROSVENOR HODGKINSON.

Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, solicitor, many years M.P. for Newark, died at his residence at that place on the 14th inst. Mr. Hodgkinson was the son of Mr. George Hodgkinson, solicitor, of Newark, his mother having been a daughter of the Rev. John Beever, rector of Claypole, Nottinghamshire. He was born in 1818, and was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Louth, and he was admitted a solicitor in 1839. He practised for about thirty years at Newark, where he had a large and lucrative business. He was at first in partnership with his father, and then he practised for several years alone. At a later period he was joined by Mr. Becher Tidd Pratt, and by his son, Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, junior. Mr. Hodgkinson took an active interest in local and political business at Newark, and at the general election of 1859 he was elected M.P. for the borough in the Liberal interest. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons, and was one of the most prominent speakers in the debates upon the Reform Bill of 1867, especially with reference to the sections relating to compound householders. He finally retired from Parliament at the general election of 1874. He had been for many years a director of the Law Life Insurance Company, and also of the Midland, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies. He was married in 1845 to the daughter of Mr. Robert Harvey, of Balderton, Nottinghamshire.

The Lord Chancellor on Wednesday received at the House of Lords a deputation from the Council of the Incorporated Law Society in reference to the Solicitors' Remuneration Bill. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. M. Clabon, the president, and Mr. C. C. Druce, the vice-president of the society, and some other members of the council. The Lord Chancellor received the deputation with great courtesy, and gave attentive and very favourable consideration to the suggestions which were made to him.

SOCIETIES.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the board of directors of this association took place at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, London, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Present, Mr. Rickman, deputy-chairman, in the chair; Messrs. Brook, Keys, Keen, Roscoe, Rose, Smith, Walters, Williamson, and Woolbert, with Mr. Eiffe, secretary. A sum of £140 was distributed in grants of relief, six new members were admitted to the association, and other general business transacted.

MANCHESTER INCORPORATED LAW ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the association was held on Thursday, the 20th of January, 1881, at their rooms, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, when an account of the receipts and disbursements (previously audited by two of the members) was submitted and passed, and the officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year, Mr. George Hadfield being elected president.

The following are extracts from the report of the committee:—

In presenting the forty-second annual report of the association your committee have again the pleasure of congratulating the members upon the prosperity of the society, and upon a considerable accession of new members during the past year.

Civil Assize Arrangements in Lancashire.—This subject has continued to receive the attention of your committee in conjunction with that of the Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool. The Liverpool Society, with a view to future action, have prepared a report on the present facilities for the trial of civil causes in Liverpool and Manchester, to which is appended a reprint of the speech of Sir Henry James (the present Attorney-General) in the House of Commons on the 21st of March, 1879, on the administration of justice, and of a leading article from the *Times* of the 24th of March. In this speech Sir Henry James proposed that courts should be constantly open in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and some town of the Midland Counties, presided over by judges of the superior courts. A copy of the report was forwarded to the present Lord Chancellor, with a letter from the president of the Liverpool Law Society asking his lordship to receive a deputation from that society and your association. The Lord Chancellor in reply promised to give his careful attention to the views expressed, but did not think it necessary to trouble a deputation to attend him to express what he was prepared to consider attentively if made in writing. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. F. D. Lowndes, of Liverpool, at the meeting of the Incorporated Law Society at Sheffield, in October. A conference of the law societies chiefly interested took place in Liverpool, on the 22nd of December, to consider the question, at which a deputation from your association attended, and at which the law societies of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne were also represented. The resolutions passed at this meeting will be found in the appendix to this report, and it was decided to communicate them to the Associated Provincial Law Societies, with a request that a meeting of the members of that body should be called, at an early day, to consider them.

Chancery of Lancashire.—*District Registrar.*—A vacancy in the office of district registrar, at Liverpool, of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster having occurred in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Winstanley, who had filled the office since the reconstitution of the court, and held the same office in Manchester prior to the separation of the registries, your committee, in support of the action taken by the Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool, passed the following resolution:—

"That taking into consideration that the office of registrar of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster involves the discharge of many duties which are intimately associated with the practice of a solicitor, and with respect to which solicitors have an experience which barristers cannot reasonably be expected to possess, and that the business done by him is principally similar to that which is discharged by the chief clerks in the High Court, who are invariably solicitors,

the committee of the Manchester Law Association are of opinion that a solicitor ought to be appointed to the office of registrar, whenever such office becomes vacant in any registry, if an efficient and suitable solicitor present himself."

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Right Honourable John Bright, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine. Notwithstanding the representations of the two law societies, and also of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, the Chancellor of the Duchy, instead of appointing a solicitor, conferred the office upon Mr. F. W. Taylor, of the Chancery Bar, who was called in June, 1872.

District Probate Registrars.—The Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom having submitted a report of a special committee of that society with regard to district probate registrars acting professionally in probate business, and invited the opinion of your committee thereon, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this committee no person should be appointed a district registrar of the Probate Court who is not a barrister or a solicitor.

"That it ought to be the duty of the registrars of the Probate Court to receive and return by post papers from a distance in common form business.

"That the employment of an agent in the district registry town is not, in the opinion of this committee, necessary, as a rule, in these cases."

The subject was considered at a meeting of the Associated Provincial Law Societies, held in London, in the month of May, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That the practice of solicitors sending papers to the district registrars by post is most convenient, and should be continued, and that the district registrars should receive and return such papers and settle forms free of charge."

It was also resolved to communicate the above resolution to Sir James Hannen, the judge of the Court of Probate, and to ask him whether any objection exists to the application of this rule to the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate.

Professional Remuneration.—The new scale of fees for conveyancing business adopted by the joint committee of the Incorporated Law Society and the Associated Provincial Law Societies, mentioned in the last annual report of your committee, was forwarded by the council of the Incorporated Law Society to Lord Chancellor Cairns, in January last, and on the 3rd of February a deputation from that body submitted to his lordship clauses which they had prepared for giving legal sanction to the proposed change in the system of solicitors' remuneration. The Solicitors' Remuneration Bill, when brought in by Lord Cairns, though providing for the establishment of a scale of remuneration in conveyancing and non-contentious business, was not in accordance with the clauses submitted by the council, and it contained a proviso that where remuneration was allowed on a percentage scale a solicitor should not be entitled, under any agreement, to recover any greater amount than that allowed by the scale. This proviso appearing to your committee to be objectionable, they passed the following resolutions on the subject, which were at once communicated to the Lord Chancellor:—

"That in the opinion of this committee the provisions of the Bill now before the House of Lords, for making better provision respecting the remuneration of solicitors in conveyancing and other non-contentious business, are calculated to effect great improvements in the mode of remuneration of solicitors, and to facilitate improvements in the practice of conveyancing and other non-contentious matters. But while a scale of fees such as is contemplated by clauses 3 and 4 may be devised so as to be almost universally applicable, there will arise exceptional cases, not only in which a lower charge than that of the proposed scale may be fairly accepted, but also in which the scale charge would be quite inadequate, and this committee therefore think that sub-section (7) of clause 8 of the Bill should be omitted. The committee do not see any reason why the matter of special contracts should not be left unfettered, as sub-section (6) sufficiently provides against abuse by way of undue influence or extortion.

"The committee also think it most desirable that before settling the scale of costs the judges should be solicited to

bear the views of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom on the details thereof."

In consequence of this and similar representations made by the Incorporated Law Society, and several of the provincial law societies, Lord Cairns was induced to strike the objectionable proviso out of his Bill, which, as amended, was read a second time in the House of Lords, when the dissolution put a stop to any further progress. After the general election Lord Cairns introduced the Bill into the new Parliament, with further amendments, but as the new Government did not favour it, but little progress was made before the close of the session.

Notices to Trustees, Mortgagees, &c.—The attention of your committee having been drawn to the decision in the case of the *Saffron Walden Second Benefit Building Society v. Rayner*, by a paper on the subject, read by Mr. Cleaver, of Liverpool, at the provincial meeting at Sheffield, they adopted the following resolution on the subject, of which the members were, by circular, at once informed:—

"That the committee of the Manchester Incorporated Law Association having taken into consideration the effect of the recent decision in the case of the *Saffron Walden Second Benefit Building Society v. Rayner* (L. R. 14 Ch. D. 406), are of opinion that the practice of solicitors to trustees and mortgagees, &c., accepting service of notices of incumbrances or other assurances should be discontinued.

"That in the opinion of the committee it would, in most cases, be found convenient that the solicitor to the trustees or mortgagees should be employed to obtain his client's personal acceptance of service, and that a fee of 6s. 8d. for each trustee or other person to whom the notice is given should be paid by the person giving the notice to the solicitor so employed, such fee to include correspondence. The solicitor giving the notice to provide a copy of the notice for each trustee, &c., a copy for the solicitor, and a copy to return."

Admission of Solicitors to the Bar.—On the 8th of March, Mr. Gregory, M.P., at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society, gave notice that he would call the attention of the House of Commons to the bar regulation as to the admission of solicitors to the bar, and would move that it was unnecessarily stringent, and should be relaxed in favour of solicitors of five years' standing, and Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., agreed to second the motion. Your committee cordially supported the action of the Incorporated Law Society, and requested the members for Manchester, Salford, and others representing constituencies in this division of the county to attend the House and support the motion. The dissolution having intervened, Mr. Gregory renewed his notice in the new Parliament, when similar steps were again taken by your committee, but the pressure of business prevented the motion being brought forward.

Manchester District Registry of the High Court.—Early in the year your committee prepared and forwarded to the Lord Chancellor a memorial in favour of closing the offices of the district registry of the High Court of Justice in Manchester, during the whole of Whitsun week. In consequence of the representations thus made as to the extent of the observance of Whitsuntide as a holiday in this neighbourhood, the Lord Chancellor sanctioned a new rule (ord. 61, r. 4d) by which the registry is ordered to be closed during the whole of Whitsun week.

The following gentlemen were elected the officers and committee of the association for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. George Hadfield; vice-presidents, Mr. James Watkins and Mr. Henry Taylor; treasurer, Mr. M. Bateson Wood; honorary secretary, Mr. S. Unwin; chairman of committee, Mr. W. H. Guest; deputy-chairman, Mr. Percy Woolley. Committee:—Messrs. J. P. Aston, James Booth, Edward Boulflower, Thomas Claye, William Cobbett, John Cooper, Thomas Diggles, J. A. Foyster, W. H. Guest, Thomas Grundy, Henry Halkyard, Isaac Hall, Richard Hankinson, Francis Hampson (Thorley & Hampson), William Harper, James Heelis, C. H. Holden, Thomas Jepson, Alfred Leaf, J. F. Milne, J. B. Parkinson, Richard Radford, Leonard Tatham, J. F. Tweedale, P. Watson, W. L. Welsh, G. F. Wharton, Henry Wood, M. Bateson Wood, and Percy Woolley.

It is stated that the Guildhall Sittings are to begin on the 28th of March, which will allow fifteen clear days for the sittings before the close of Hilary Sittings on the 13th of April.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

Tuesday, February 15, 1881.—Mr. C. E. Barry in the chair.—Mr. T. P. Hart and Mr. A. Ashton were elected members. Mr. Bower opened, in the affirmative, the question for the evening's debate, "Is the Government Bill with regard to corrupt practices at elections satisfactory?" A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Habbrow, Chater, Green, Napier, and Spiers supported the affirmative, and Messrs. Hurst, Van Sommer, and Kirk the negative. The opener having replied, the question was put to the meeting, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of seven votes.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The inaugural meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at Clement's-inn, Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. After the chairman had delivered a short address, Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C., moved, and Mr. T. W. Snagge seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting approves of the objects of this society as being calculated to promote the well-being of law students and of both branches of the legal profession." The subject of debate, "That the land laws require re-modelling for the purpose of restraining the accumulation of landed property in the hands of the few," was opened by Mr. Ashton Cross, who was supported by Mr. A. H. Spokes, and Mr. W. C. Owen, and opposed by Mr. Swinfen Eady, Mr. E. F. Spence, and Mr. Kuins-Jackson. The chairman then summed up, and the motion being put to the meeting, was, on the show of hands, declared to be lost. A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. E. F. Spence, and seconded by Mr. J. S. Rubenstein, terminated the proceedings.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. THOMAS BEARD, solicitor, of 10, Basinghall-street, has been elected Chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee in the Court of Common Council for the current year. Mr. Beard is a common councilman for the ward of Basinghaw, and he has served the office of under-sheriff of London and Middlesex. He was admitted a solicitor in 1858, and he is in partnership with his sons, Messrs. Walter James Westcott Beard and Thomas George Beard.

MR. BLOMFIELD BURNELL, solicitor, of Fenchurch-buildings, has been elected Chairman of the Tithes Committee in the Court of Common Council for the current year. Mr. Burnell was admitted a solicitor in 1835 and is clerk to the justices for the Tower Division. He is deputy for the ward of Aldgate, and a commissioner of lieutenancy for the city of London.

MR. SAMUEL GOODING, solicitor, of Ipswich, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

MR. PHILIP HENRY MINSHALL, solicitor (of the firm of Minshalls & Parry Jones), of Oswestry and Llangollen, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

MR. THOMAS LEADLEY SMITH, solicitor, of York, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

MR. GEORGE T. TRAVELL, solicitor, of Nottingham, has been appointed Clerk to the Hucknall Torkard Local Board, in the place of Mr. Jesse Hind, solicitor, who has retired. Mr. Travell was admitted in Michaelmas Term, 1877.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

VERNON BOWER, FREDERICK PRICE, and CHARLES FREDERICK PRICE, Birmingham and Knowle, solicitors (Bower, Price & Son). Dec. 24, 1880.

[Gazette, Feb. 11, 1881.]

COMPANIES.

WINDING-UP NOTICES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.
LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

DAREINGTON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up presented Feb 8, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Feb 19. Walker and Co, Serjeant's inn, Temple, agents for Teale, Leyburn, solicitor for the petitioner

[Gazette, Feb. 11.]

CITY OF LONDON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up presented Feb 12, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Feb 26. Crook, Fenchurch st, solicitor for the petitioner

CITY OF LONDON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Feb 12, directed to be heard before the V.C.H. on Feb 25. Montagu, Bucklersbury, solicitor for the petitioners

BOCESHILL WOOLLEN MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.—The M.R. has fixed Feb 24 at 11 as his chambers for the appointment of an official liquidator

HAMPTON-ON-SEA ESTATE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—The M.R. has by an order dated Jan 29 appointed John Jervis Garrard, Leadenhall st, to be official liquidator

N. C. SKEELMEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—By an order made by the M.R. dated Feb 5 it was ordered that the company be wound up. Lewin and Co, Southampton st, solicitors for the petitioner

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED.—By an order made by the V.C.M. dated Feb 4, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the works be continued. Webb, Queen Victoria street, solicitor for the petitioners

STRAIT TRAMWAYS COMPANY OF IRELAND, LIMITED.—The M.R. has by an order dated Dec 22 appointed Sydney James Smithers, Moorgate st chambers, Moorgate st, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required on or before March 15 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the above. March 29 at 11 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims

TRAMWAYS CORPORATION, LIMITED.—The V.C.H. has fixed Feb 25 at 12 as his chambers for the appointment of an official liquidator

TRAMWAY FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The V.C.H. has by an order dated Jan 20 appointed John Davies, Mollington, Chester, William Joseph Little, Birkenhead, and David Anderson, Liverpool, to be official liquidators

[Gazette, Feb. 15.]

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

BRISTOL PROVIDENT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Creditors are required on or before March 2 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Frederick George Tyler, Broad st, Bristol. March 22 at 11 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims

[Gazette, Feb. 15.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

SILKSTONE PIONEER INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LIMITED, Silkstone, York. Feb 5

[Gazette, Feb. 11.]

LEGISLATION OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEB. 10.—BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILL.—South-Eastern Dock and Railway.

FEB. 11.—BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

Consolidated Fund.

FEB. 14.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—British Linen Company, Great Southern and Western Railway, King's Lynn Dock.

FEB. 15.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Canada Company, Australian Agricultural Company, Colonial Company, Sectional or Block Buildings Management, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 11.—BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

Bill for the Better Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children (Mr. Woodall).

FEB. 14.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Brighton and Hove Gas, Burnt Island Harbour, Burry Port and North-Western Junction Railway, Cleator Moor Local Board, Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway, Farness Railway, Great Western, Amersham, and Aylesbury Railway, Hyde Gas, Liverpool City Police Superannuation, Metropolitan and District Railways (City Lines and Extensions), Metropolitan District Railway, St. Helen's and District Tramways, Lancashire County Justices, Swansea Corporation Loans.

Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds).

BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

Bill to improve the Constitution and extend the District of the Middlesex Land Registry, and to amend the Law relating to the Registration and Transfer of Land in Middlesex and the Metropolis (Mr. Hopwood).

FEB. 15.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Beverley Water, Dudley Gas, Eastbourne Water.

FEB. 16.—BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Milford Haven Dock and Railway, Metropolitan Bridges and Ferry Roads.

CREDITORS' CLAIMS.

CREDITORS UNDER ESTATES IN CHANCERY.
LAST DAY OF PROOF.

BIRCH, HENRY WILLIAM, Lincoln's inn fields, Esq. March 1. Birch v Ingram, M.R. Harrison and Ingram, Lincoln's inn fields

GALSWORTHY, SILAS, Hampton Wick, Builder, and MARY GALSWORTHY, March 3. Ross v Baker, M.R. Taylor, Fenchurch buildings, Fenchurch st

HOPKINS, DANIEL MORRIS, Henley in Arden, Warwick, Gent. Feb. 24. Dowd v Hawtin, V.C. Bacon. Temple gardens

HURN, ISAAC, Brown st, Bryanston sq, Publican. Feb 23. Hurn v Brown, V.C. Hall. Downing, Basinghall st

LEWIS ANNE, Bridgnorth, Salop. March 2. Jeffery v Bromwich, V.C. Hall. Cooper and Haselwood, Bridgnorth

TAYLOR, JOSEPH, Ware, Hertford, Corn Merchant. Feb 21. Baecher v Taylor, V.C. Hall. Cobham and Hunt, Ware

WINDLOW, EDWARD, Twickenham, Feb 21. West London Commercial Bank, Limited v Windlow, V.C. Bacon. Robinson, Mitre st, Temple

WOOD, GEORGE, West Bromwich, Stafford, Gent. Feb 24. Wood v Downing, M.R. Horton, Birmingham

[Gazette, Feb. 1.]

ABRAMS, THOMAS, High st, Camden Town, Licensed Victualler. Mar 7. Dearlove v Holmes, V.C. Hall. Seeley, High Holborn

BALL, GEORGE, Woolston, Southampton, Ship Steward. Mar 2. Nash v Ball, V.C. Malins. Greenwell, Carter lane

BARNES, DAVID, Altrincham, Chester, Contractor. Mar 4. Byrom v Barnes, M.R. Atkinson, Manchester

BEEDHAM, CARTER SHARP, Stonely, Hunts, Gent. Feb 23. Bellamy v Beedham, V.C. Malins. Serjeant, Ramsey

BISSHOPP, Sir EDWARD CECIL, Conservative Club, St James's. Mar 4. Venning v Slattery, M.R. Hume, Great James st, Bedford row

BOWMAN, JANE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mar 13. Copley v Bowman, V.C. Hall. Davies, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

BOWEN, HENRY, Bridgnorth, Salop, Draper. Mar 1. Nicholson and Co v Bowditch, M.R. Cooper, Bridgnorth

DYBALL, EDWARD, High Barnet, Herts, Watchmaker. Mar 4. Dyball v Abbott, M.R. Stevens, Norwich

HERBERT, WILLIAM, Brunningthorpe, Leicester, Brick Manufacturer. Mar 7. Worth v Clarke, V.C. Hall. Baxter, Lutterworth

HOLE, EMANUEL, Broadwoodwider, Devon, Yeoman. Mar 3. Yao v Hole, M.R. White, Launceston

TRANEERY, JOHN GRIFFITHS, Bristol, Solicitor. Mar 12. Cottell v Traneery, V.C. Malins. Cartwright, Bristol

[Gazette, Feb. 4.]

BLAND, JOHN, Keighley, Esq. Mar 17. Craven Bank Co v Bland, V.C. Hall. Killick and Co, Bradford

CALDWELL, CHARLES, and WILLIAM MCCORMICK, jun, Gerard's Bridge Colliery. Mar 1. Thompson v Caldwell, C. M. Bompell.

ROLLS YD, Chancery lane. Mayhew and Son, Wigan

CHURCHYARD, WILLIAM, Cavendish, Suffolk, Brewer. Mar 15. Churchyard v Coe, V.C. Hall. Walsh, Sudbury

DANEY, JOSEPH, Hummaby, York, Farmer. Mar 8. Reed v Danby, M.R. Hatfield, Bridlington

GREENWALD, EMILY, Parker's pl, Middlesex st, Somers Town. Mar 2. Greenwald v Hennessey, V.C. Hall. Mandale, Mitre st, Temple

MATFIELD, WILLIAM, Addlestone, Surrey, Esq. Mar 6. Dent v Matfield, M.R. Rose, Salisbury st, Strand

OWEN, FRANCIS, Leatherhead, Surrey. Mar 1. Owen v Owen, V.C. Bacon. Parsers, Fenchurch st

RIXON, JOHN, jun, Turville Heath, Bucks, Farmer. Mar 8. Griffiths v Smith, M.R. King, Queen Victoria st

WILTSHIRE, HORACE, Petersham, Surrey, Gent. Mar 8. French v Mayhew, M.R. Goody, Queen Victoria st

[Gazette, Feb. 8.]

CREDITORS UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 25.
LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

ALCOCK, THOMAS, Newton-by-Middlewich, Chester, Gent. March 1. Bygott, Middlewich

ARNOLD, JOHN, Palford st, Pimlico, Builder. March 25. Peacock and Goddard, Gray's inn

BADDELEY, RICHARD ROSE, Fenge, Surrey, Gent. Feb 23. Farmer, Queen Victoria st

BECE, ELIZABETH, Windermere, Westmoreland. Feb 23. Moser and Sons, Kendal

1. BEDDOE, BETSY MARIA, Saundersfoot, Pembroke. Feb 28. Matthews, Lincoln's inn fields

BENNETT, MARY, New Brighton, Birkenhead, Cheshire. March 1. Wadson and Malison, Austin friars

BOOY, GEORGE, Creetingham, Suffolk, Farmer. March 24. Moor, Woodbridge

BROWNIE, JOHN IARIN, Brighton, Marine Surveyor. Feb 28. Hopgood and Co, Whitehall pl

CAMERON, JAMES, Batley Cark, York, M.D. March 1. Ibberson, Dewbury

CANT, SAMUEL, Feering, Essex, Farmer. March 21. Stevens and Co. Witham

CATCHPOLE, JOHN, Kessingland, Suffolk, out of business. March 1. Fiske, Beccles

ELLIS, WILLIAM, Rotherham, York, Beerhouse Keeper. March 12. Favell, Rotherham

FARLEY, JANE, Ramsgate. March 1. Mercer, Ramsgate

FIRST, EBERHARD, Newmarket, Auctioneer. Feb 28. York, Newmarket

IDENTON, CHARLES RICHARD, Morpeth, Northumberland, Gent. March 7. Trotter and Co, Bishop Auckland

KENE, RICHARD, Hammersmith, Surgeon. Feb 28. Beal and De Soyres, Regent st

KELLY, WILLIAM THOMAS, Plymouth, Devon, Baker. March 29. Bulleel and Rowe, Plymouth

LAMBER, HENRY, Young st, Kensington, Plumber. March 11. Tatton, Kensington

LEES, GEORGE, Cheetham, Manchester, Beerhouse Keeper. March 12. Parker and Stocks, Manchester

MAUD, GEORGE CHARLES, Fore st, Wool Broker. Apr 20. Nelson and Co, Leeds

MOODY, HANNAH, Owston, Lincoln. Feb 28. Sharp, Epworth via Rotherham

READ, WILLIAM, Richmond, Surrey, Schoolmaster. March 25. Wade and Andrews, Hitchin

RUTTER, THOMAS, Retreat, nr York. March 27. Pease, Bristol

SEALT, HENRY, Gloucester terrace, Hyde pk, Esq. March 7. Gosling, Spring gdns

STICLAIR, WILLIAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Chemist. March 11. Charles and Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

STEVENS, WILLIAM, Henley-on-Thames, Ironmonger. March 25. Cooper and Sons, Henley

STEVENSON, HANNAH, Rainton, York. March 1. Coppin and Whitlamy, Ripon

TYACK, SAMUEL CLIVE, Martin's lane, Cannon st, Wine Merchant. March 1. Lowless and Co, Martin's lane

VICKERS, GEORGE, Stanhope, Durham, Farmer. March 1. Thompson, Stanhope

VICKERS, JOHN, Stanhope, Durham, Farmer. March 1. Thompson, Stanhope

VICKERS, RICHARD TRISDALE, Stanhope, Durham, Farmer. March 1. Thompson, Stanhope

[Gazette, Feb. 1.]

BIGGS, THOMAS EDWARD, Wyndham pl, Esq. March 15. Soames, Lincoln's inn fields

BLACE, JOHN, Work-op, Nottingham, Retired Surveyor. March 1. Coulson, Work-op

BOGOWORTH, CHARLES WESLEY, Thirsk, York, Innkeeper. March 1. Swarbrick and Rhodes, Thirsk

BOWMAN, MART, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. March 1. Allan and Davies, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM SHAWARD, Newport, Mon, Esq. March 12. Darger and Cartwright, Bristol

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, Devereux ct, Strand, Solicitor. March 25. Clark and Chapman, Walbrook

CURTIS, WILLIAM, Hastings, Gent. March 7. Curtis, Hungerford rd, Nottingham

DATIMON, ALEXANDER, Nottingham, Surgeon. Feb 12. Clifton, Nottingham

DAVIDSON, JOHN, Piccadilly, Esq. March 25. Capron and Co, Cornhill

DIEGLE, JAMES, Loughborough, Leicester, Bleacher. Apr 6. Toome, Loughborough

DIX, JOHN, Bristol, Gent. March 1. Sibby, Bristol

DRAKE, MARIA, Bath. March 8. Stone and Co, Bath

EDWARDS, HENRY, Lincoln. March 1. Tweed and Co, Lincoln

ELMHIRST, MOSES, West Ashby Grove, Lincoln, Gent. March 1. Dee, Horncastle

FLEMING, ELIZA POTTER, Rochester. March 1. Dawson, Rochester

FOOKES, CHARLES LAYNE, Great Dunmow, Essex, Esq. March 25. Whiles and Co, Cannon st

FOSTER, ALEXANDER PERE, Coatham, York, Iron Broker. Feb 28. Balk and Farrington, Middleborough

GEE, MART, Northampton. March 7. Curtis, Hungerford rd

HAINLY, HAMMETT, Newport Pagnell, Surgeon. March 5. Perkins and Weston, Gray's inn sq

HAWKIN, MARIA, Clevedon, Somerset. March 31. Redpath and Holdsworth, Bush lane

HAGGTON, WILLIAM, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hat Manufacturer. March 1. Robinson, Holey hill, nr Manchester

HEADLEY, THOMAS, Leicester, Pork Butcher. March 5. Owston and Dickinson, Leicester

HOOVER, MARY, Bath. March 8. Stone and Co, Bath

HOWARD, SARAH, Albert st, Regent's pk. March 7. Nash and Field, Queen st

JACKSON, EMMA, Bowdon, Chester. March 18. Bailey and Read, Bolton

JACKSON, JOSEPH HENRY, Bowdon, Chester, Engineer. March 18. Bailey and Read, Bolton

JACKSON, MARY ROTHWELL, Bowdon, Chester. March 18. Bailey and Read, Bolton

JACKSON, WILLIAM ROTHWELL, Grange, Lancaster, Gent. March 18. Bailey and Read, Bolton

LOVINE, MARY, South Norwood. March 7. Nash and Field, Queen st

MANNING, CHARLES JOHN, Princes gdns, South Kensington. June 1. Freshfields and Williams, Bank Buildings

MORGAN, SARAH, Bristol, Tripe Manufacturer. Apr 5. Plummer and Parry, Bristol

NESSET, BENJAMIN, Boston Spa, York, Gent. March 31. Nelson, Leeds

OVERTON, WILLIAM, St John's Wood, Solicitor. March 25. Blake and Snow, Cannon st

PENFOLD, JOHN CROUCHER, Brighton, Solicitor. March 31. Rumney, Walbrook

RODGERS, ROY JOHN, Thomas' Charterhouse Vicarage, Goswell rd. March 25. Clark and Chapman, Walbrook

ROSS, DONALD, Ardwick, Manchester, Surgeon. Apr 2. Walley, Manchester

ROUND, JOSEPH, Oxford, Coal Merchant. March 25. Mallam, Oxford

SEARS, CHARLES, Aldershot, Merchant. Apr 17. Parker and Co, St Paul's churchyard

SMITH, FREDERICK JOHN, and CHRISTOPHER TYRRELL SMITH, Wellington rd, St Marylebone, House Agents. March 31. Beaumont and Warren, Chancery lane

SMITH, GEORGE, New Swindon, Wilts, Innkeeper. March 15. Kinner and Tombs, Swindon

TUCKER, THOMAS, Exeter, Grocer. March 5. Tucker, Temple

WALTON, MICHAEL, Belton, Lincoln, Farmer. Feb 24. Parkin and Co, Epworth

WEBSTER, WILLIAM, Lincoln. March 1. Tweed and Co, Lincoln

WHITFIELD, ISABEL, Brixton rd, Surrey. March 31. Blake and Hesekine, Serjeant's inn

WILLIAMS, BARBARA, Llanol, Llanbabo, Anglesey. March 1. Roberts, Bangor

WILLIAMS, THOMAS NELSON, Clerkenwell, Commercial Traveller. March 7. Nash and Field, Queen st

WRIGHT, GEORGE SHELLEY, Skirbeck, Lincoln, Yeoman. March 10. Staniland and Wiglesworth, Boston

WRIGHT, JOHN SPIKINS, Sutton St James, Lincoln, Shopkeeper. Apr 25. Mossop and Mossop, Long Sutton

[Gazette, Feb. 4.]

BELL, THOMAS, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Grocer. March 1. Lumb and Howson, Whitehaven

BLEAKLEY, JAMES, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Gent. Feb 28. Evans, Manchester

BOONE, ELIZABETH SARAH, Bennick, nr Modbury, Devon. April 1. Whitborne and Tozer, Teignmouth

BURCHETT, MARY ANN, Mayfield st, Dalston. Feb 15. Morley, Cheapside

CHILD, JOHN, Merton, Surrey, Miller. March 8. Medwin and Co, Horsham

CLEGG, ELIZABETH, Kersal Edge, nr Manchester. March 10. Slater and Co, Manchester

DRAWS, GEORGE EDWARD, Ossett, York, Mungo Merchant. April 3. Drake, Huddersfield

GANGE, STEPHEN, St John's Wood rd, Esq. Feb 26. Furber, Gray's inn sq

GREENWOOD, WILLIAM, Walsden, Lancaster, Gent. March 31. Standing and Taylor, Rochdale

HANDLEY, JOHN, Brady st, Bethnal green, Hay Salesman. March 1. Crump and Son, Philpot lane

HASELWOOD, JOHN, Heworth, York, Gent. March 22. Dent, York

HAWKSWORTH, JOHN, Longford, Derby, Farmer. March 17. Sale and Mills, Derby

HOPGOOD, THOMAS, Chipping Norton, Oxford, Surgeon. March 25. Wilkins, Chipping Norton

HOPKINS, DANIEL, Rolleston, Stafford, Gent. Apr 1. Drewry, Burton-upon-Trent

HUCK, THOMAS, Kendal, Westmoreland, Bookseller. March 23. Thomson and Wilson, Kendal

JARDINE, WILLIAM, Blackburn, Lancaster, Gent. Feb 28. Scott, Blackburn

MASON, ELLEN SUBAY, Slough, Buckingham. March 5. Charsley, Slough

MOBBISON, CHARLES WILLIAM, New Windsor, Innkeeper. Feb 28. Long and Co, Windsor

PATCH, THOMAS LODGE, Plymouth, Esq. March 17. Tozer and Geare, Exeter

PLIMLEY, JAMES FOULIN, Fairfield Rye, Sussex, Gent. Apr 4. Dawes, Rye

PRIESTLEY, REBECCA, New Charlton, Kent. Feb 17. Layton and Co, Budge row

RADLEY, HENRY, Birkenhead, Gent. March 5. Jones and Pride, Liverpool

ROBERTSON, MARY ANNE, Shortland villas, Bromley. March 16. Champion and Jutsum, Whitechapel rd

TERRE, HARRIET, Groves, York. March 23. Dent, York

TUNBULL, WILLIAM, Whitby, York, out of business. Apr 1. Frankland and Co, Whitby

TYER, MARGARET, Prescott, Lancaster. March 25. Bartlett and Atkinson, Liverpool

WALKERDINE, DAVID, Derby, Gent. March 17. Sale and Mills, Derby

WEST, WILLIAM JOSEPH WEST BURTON, King William st, Strand, Clerk, Board of Guardians. March 4. Price, Walbrook

WILLINGDALE, WILLIAM, Approach rd, Victoria pk, Manufacturer. March 10. Gedde and Co, Old Palace yard, Westminster

[Gazette, Feb. 6.]

It is announced that Mr. John Graves, solicitor, of Peterborough, has been appointed town clerk of Salford at a salary of £1,000, in place of Mr. Moorhouse, who has been appointed solicitor to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COLE.—Feb. 9, at 12, Serivington-street, Sutherland-gardens, W., the wife of Richard H. Cole, barrister-at-law, of a son.
FORDYCE.—Feb. 2, at 34, Great King-street, Edinburgh, the wife of James Dingwall Fordyce, advocate, of a daughter.
ORPEN.—Feb. 8, at 14, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, the wife of John R. Orpen, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
SMITH.—Jan. 29, at Farrndon, Notts, the wife of William Alexander Smith, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEREDITH—PRICE.—Feb. 3, at Norton Church, Henry Hills Meredith, barrister-at-law, to Lily, daughter of Sir Richard Green Price, Bart., M.P., of Norton Manor, Radnorshire.

DEATHS.

AMHERST.—Jan. 3, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Bokhara, on his voyage home from Australia, Francis Tyssen Amherst, barrister-at-law, aged 38.

WEBBER.—Jan. 27, at Camden House, Cardiff, John Hulish Webber, late solicitor of Bedford-square, aged 83.

On Tuesday in the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Fraser, Q.C., presented his commission appointing him one of the Lords of Session in room of the late Lord Ormisdale. The letter of appointment under the Royal Sign Manual was read by Mr. Brown, principal clerk of session, and afterwards recorded. At the request of the Lord President, Mr. Fraser, as Lord Probationer, proceeded to his trial in the Outer House, where he heard two causes, which he reported to the judges of the First Division. He then took the usual oaths, after which, as Lord Fraser, he was invited to the bench, where he received a cordial welcome from the other judges.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1881.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.
 To Surrender in London.

Ambrose, William Richard, Walworth rd, Cheesemonger. Pet Feb 8. Murray. Feb 25 at 11.
 Brame, G. E., Eley pl, Jeweller. Pet Feb 8. Murray. Feb 25 at 11.30.
 Chilton, A. T., New Basinghall st, Tie Manufacturer. Pet Feb 8. Murray. Feb 25 at 12.
 Henley, Charles, South st, Walworth, Baker. Pet Feb 9. Brrogham. Feb 22 at 11.
 Thomson, Francis Elsington, Woodford, Essex, Confectioner's Manager. Pet Feb 5. Pepps. Feb 23 at 12.
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Bintliff, Charles Henry, Manchester, Solicitor. Pet Feb 7. Lister. Manchester. Feb 24 at 12.
 Gibbs, John, Gt Yarmouth, Fishing Boat Owner. Pet Feb 7. Worlledge. Gt Yarmouth. Feb 25 at 11.
 Handsley, Frederick Audas, Wainfleet St Mary's, Lincoln, Miller. Pet Feb 6. Staniland. Boston. Feb 21 at 12.30.
 Stein, John, Maud ter, Chiswick, Baker. Pet Feb 8. Ruston. Brentford, March 1 at 3.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1881.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.
 To Surrender in London.

Allen, Thomas James, jun, Poplar, Clerk. Pet Feb 11. Brougham. Mar 4 at 11.
 Lovett, R. Arden, St Albans pl, Charles st, St James's, of no occupation. Pet Feb 10. Pepps. Mar 2 at 11.30.
 McMaster, James Whiteford, Stanhope gardens, Queen's gate. Pet Feb 10. Pepps. Mar 2 at 11.
 Yeatman, John Pyc, King's Bench walk, Temple, Barrister-at-law. Pet Nov 12. Pepps. Mar 2 at 12.
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Adams, Joseph Benjamin, Liverpool, Gasfitter. Pet Feb 10. Cooper. Liverpool. Mar 1 at 12.
 Colman, Thomas Green, Wattlefield, Norfolk, Farmer. Pet Feb 11. Cooke. Norwich. Feb 29 at 12.
 Dove, Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Paint Manufacturer. Pet Feb 10. Daggett. Newcastle. Feb 29 at 11.
 Favill, Robert, Market Hasen, Lincoln, Auctioneer. Pet Feb 11. Uppley. Lincoln. Mar 1 at 12.
 Lewis, William, Tanygristlan, Festing, Merioneth, Brass Founder. Pet Feb 9. Glynn Jones. Bangor. Feb 20 at 1.30.
 Porter, Henry Scaries, Heigham, Norwich, Builder. Pet Feb 10. Cooke. Norwich. Feb 29 at 3.

Wale, Samuel Chapman, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicester, out of business. Pet Feb 9. Ingram. Leicester. Feb 29 at 12.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1881.

Bates, John, Northampton, Newsvendor. Jan 26.
 Grazebrook, William Joshua, Cuckham, Berks, no occupation. Oct 21.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1881.

Ibbs, Robert Giles, Littlehampton, Sussex. Jan 7.

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1881.

Adlington, Edward, Dartford, Kent, Grocer. Feb 23 at 11.30 at offices of Keele, Frederick's pl, Old Jewry. Bailly, Dartford.
 Allam, Charles, Charington st, Somers Town, Grocer. Feb 19 at 2 at offices of Johnson, Seymour pl, Marylebone.
 Attree, Harry Robins, Noble st, Tie Manufacturer. Feb 22 at 3 at 8, Paternoster row. Wells.
 Ball, Thomas Wood, Shelford, Warwick, Farmer. Feb 23 at 12 at Newdigate Arms Hotel, Nuneaton. Fowler and Co, Leicester.
 Shaw, Barnett, Edmonton, York, Tailor. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Wray, Market pl, Bridlington.
 Barratt, Albert, Newport, Isle of Wight, Hosier. Mar 2 at 1 at Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Joyce, Newport, Isle of Wight.
 Baistone, Joseph, Bath, Picture Frame Maker. Feb 23 at 11 at Christopher Hotel, Bath. Bartrum and Bartlett, Bath.
 Blake, Walter Thomas, Guildford, Surrey, Farmer. Feb 26 at 2 at Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Kilby and Mace, Chipping Norton.
 Bradley, Alfred, Golborne, Lancaster, Joiner. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Wilson, King st, Wigan.
 Brattle, Henry, Wolverhampton, Book-keeper. Feb 22 at 3 at offices of Rhodes, Queen st, Wolverhampton.
 Brown, Samuel, Stoke-upon-Trent, Joiner. Feb 22 at 3 at offices of James, Nelson sq, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 Buckley, Robert Orford, Mincing lane, Produce Broker. Feb 22 at 2.30 at New Exchange bldgs, George yard, Lombard st. Trinders and Co, Cornhill, St Helen's st.
 Budge, Carl Franz Wilhelm, Handsworth, Stafford, Commission Merchant. Feb 23 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Stephenson place, Birmingham.
 Barlow and Co, Birmingham.
 Cant, Henry Frank, Cheltenham, Upholsterer's Assistant. Feb 26 at 11 at offices of Clark, Regent st, Cheltenham.
 Castle, William, and Henry Castle, Red Cross st, Borough, Builders. Mar 7 at 11 at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Diggle, Hibernia chambers, London Bridge.
 Chamberlin, William David, Well ct, Chapside, Manufacturer. Mar 1 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham street. Bell, Bishopsgate street.
 Chapman, Robert, Frankfort ter, Harrow rd, Hairdresser. Feb 19 at 4 at 263, High Holborn. Staniland, North rd, Highgate.
 Chapman, Thomas, Ruthin, Denbigh, Innkeeper. Feb 23 at 12 at the Queen's Hotel, Chester. Lloyd and Roberts, Ruthin.
 Cheate, John Smith, Birmingham, Printer. Feb 21 at 11 at offices of Taylor, Colmore row, Birmingham.
 Chittenden, James Cairns, Deal, Kent, Jeweller. Feb 29 at 12 at 98, Middle st, Deal. Hodgkinson, Deal.
 Clark, James, Evenwood, Durham, Innkeeper. Feb 24 at 12 at offices of Maw, jun, Market pl, Bishop Auckland.
 Clegg, Isaac, Rochdale, Lancaster, Dentist. Feb 24 at 3 at offices of Molesworth, Central chambers, the Walk, Rochdale.
 Cohen, Benjamin, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, Tailor. Feb 29 at 11 at offices of Grange and Winttingham, St. Mary's chambers, St. Mary's Gate, Great Grimsby.
 Cole, William, Birmingham, Confectioner. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Fitter, Bennett's hall, Birmingham.
 Coles, John, High st, Ealing, Grocer. Feb 21 at 2 at offices of Morphet, King st, Chapside. Terry, King st.
 Coley, Samuel, Dudley, Worcester, Chain Manufacturer. Feb 25 at 11.30 at offices of Homfray and Holberton, High street, Brierley Hill.
 Collier, William, Salford, Lancaster, Confectioner. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Trenewson, Manchester.
 Court, George, and William Baker, Leicester, Drapers. Feb 29 at 3 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester.
 Croft, Thomas, Birmingham, Tinplate Worker. Feb 17 at 3 at offices of Jagger, Cherry st, Birmingham.
 Dalby, Samuel, Bradford, York, Picture Dealer. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Wright, Darley st, Bradford.
 Davenport, James Henry, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler. Feb 22 at 2 at offices of Pees, Newhall st, Birmingham.
 Dickenson, Henry, Kineton, Warwick, Gasfitter. Feb 21 at 11 at offices of Sanderson, Church st, Warwick.
 Dunkley, John, Birmingham, Bootmaker. Feb 24 at 3 at offices of Fellows, Cherry st, Birmingham.
 Eads, George, Moulton, Northampton, Farmer. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Andrew, Market sq, Northampton.
 Ellis, James, Croydon, Surrey, Baker. Feb 25 at 11 at the Green Dragon Hotel, High st, Croydon. Dennis, Croydon.
 Estill, Jane, and Jacob Pearson, Scarborough, York, Tailors. Feb 23 at 3 at Talbot Hotel, Queen st, Scarborough. Greenwood, Scarborough.
 Farn, John, Wharfedale, Lincoln, Blacksmith. Feb 29 at 12.30 at offices of Messop and Messop, Holbeach.
 Fyfe, Sarah, Whitlessay, Cambridge, Harness Maker. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Graves and Reeve, High Causeway, Whitlessay.
 Fieldhouse, William John, Minerva st, Hackney rd, Licensed Victualler. Mar 2 at 3 at offices of Shearer, Basinghall st. Procter and Andrews, Princes st, Spitalfields.
 Fleming, Thomas, Landport, Hants, Auctioneer. Feb 23 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsea.
 Ford, John, Birmingham, out of business. Feb 11 at 11 at offices of Pees, Newhall st, Birmingham.
 Foreyth, Donald Robert, Middlesborough, Grocer. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Jackson and Jackson, Albert rd, Middlesborough.

- Fowkes, Allen, Droitwich, Worcester, Builder. Feb 24 at 12 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, the Cross, Worcester.
- Freeman, Hudson Thomas, Fenwick, nr Doncaster, York, Farmer. Feb 24 at 2 at the Reindeer Hotel, Doncaster. England and Son, Goole.
- Fry, Levi, North Curry, Somerset, Builder. Feb 24 at 12 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul st, Taunton.
- Gadd, Arthur, Wragby, Lincoln, Bookseller. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Jay, Bank st, Lincoln. Harrison, Lincoln.
- Godden, William, Southampton, Ironmonger. Feb 24 at 3.30 at offices of Speechly and Co, New inn, Strand. Lampert, Southampton.
- Goodrich, John, Caledonian rd, Islington, Saddler. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Yewdall and Son, Hemriets st, Covent garden.
- Goodwin, Robert, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Grocer. Feb 25 at 2 at offices of Glaser, King st, King's Lynn.
- Gregory, George Henry, Victoria buildings, Victoria Station, Boot and Shoe Dealer. Feb 22 at 2 at offices of Smith, Walbrook. Robinson, Christchurch passage, Newgate st.
- Hall, Charles, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, Shawl Manufacturer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham.
- Harland, William, Marske by the Sea, York, out of business. Feb 22 at 2 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesborough.
- Harris, Edwin, Kettering, Northampton, Gasfitter. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Rawlins and Son, High st, Kettering.
- Hart, Thomas, North Shields, Hotel Manager. Feb 21 at 3 at offices of Moody, Clayton st West, Newcastle on Tyne.
- Harvey, William, Donington, Lincoln, Hotel Keeper. March 3 at 2 at George Hotel, Grantham. Cockayne.
- Holmore, Frederick George, Leadenhall st, Auctioneer. Feb 21 at 2 at Cannon st Hotel. Smith, Leadenhall st.
- Heppell, George, M.A., Weston-super-Mare, Private Tutor. Feb 22 at 11.30 at offices of Bakers and Co, Weston-super-Mare.
- Hill, Frederick William, Kingston-upon-Hull, Baker. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Stead and Sibree, Bishop lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Hill, Thomas, Hanley, Stafford, Farmer. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Sward, Chesapeake, Hanley.
- Hilton, William, Carlisle, Hosier. Feb 24 at 3 at offices of Murray, Scotch st, Carlisle.
- Hobson, Frederick Brown, Huddersfield, Cabinet Maker. Feb 24 at 3 at Queen Hotel, Market st, Huddersfield. Sykes and Son.
- Holland, George, Louth, Lincoln, Shoemaker. Feb 22 at 12.30 at White Hart Hotel, Haymarket, Leicester.
- Holmes, Henry Thomas, Denmark hill, Camberwell, Buttermen. March 2 at 3 at offices of Ody, Camberwell New rd, Camberwell.
- Hope, Benoni George, Eastbourne, Sussex, Window Blind Manufacturer. Feb 26 at 12 at offices of Stiff, Terminus rd, Eastbourne.
- Horne, George Marchant, Shorefield High st, Oil and Tallow Chandler. Feb 23 at 3 at Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Harris, Finsbury circus.
- Hault, James, Dronfield, Derby, Grocer. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Binns, Fig Tree lane, Sheffield.
- Hunt, Thomas, Warrington, Lancaster, Fustian Cutter. March 2 at 3 at offices of Moore and Son, Upper Bank st, Warrington.
- Hutchins, George Williams, Percy rd, Shepherd's bush, Marble Mason. March 4 at 2 at Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Woulfe, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Hyde, Josiah, Salford, Warwick, out of business. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Fallows, Cherry st, Birmingham.
- Jackson, William, Brighton, Livery Stable Keeper. Feb 23 at 12 at 7, Union st, Ship st, Brighton. Hodson, New Shoreham.
- Jagger, Stansfield, Halifax, General Builder. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Wavell and Co, George st, Halifax.
- Johns, Samuel, Saint Sidwell, Exeter, Watchmaker. Feb 23 at 10.30 at offices of Andrew, Bedford circus, Exeter. Ford.
- Johnson, Samuel, and Henry William Buxton, Manufacturers of Steel Files. Feb 23 at 2 at Law Society, Aldine ct, High st, Sheffield. Clegg and Sons.
- Kearsey, William, Bristol, Corn Merchant. Feb 22 at 12 at offices of Collins, Broad st, Bristol. Salmon, Bristol.
- Knowles, William, Bedale, York, Stationer. Feb 23 at 2 at Golden Lion Hotel, Northallerton. Teale, Bedale.
- Lake, James, Deeping St James, Lincoln, Carpenter. Feb 22 at 11 at offices of Atter and Brown, Queen st, Peterborough.
- Leacord, Matthew, Heaton, York, Farmer. Feb 26 at 11 at offices of Hutchinson and Son, Piccadilly chambers, Piccadilly, Bradford.
- Leeming, Thomas, Warrington, York, Farmer. Feb 25 at 3 at Brownlow Arms Hotel, Clitheroe. Polding, Blackburn.
- Legg, Thomas, Bramerton st, Chelsea, Grocer. Feb 19 at 12.30 at Bush Hotel, Farnham. Staniland, Highgate.
- Ling, Henry, Ringhams, Suffolk, Farmer. Feb 23 at 2 at the Three Horse Shoes Inn, Eye. Pollard, Ipswich.
- Lyle, Frederick, Narrow Quay, Bristol, Licensed Victualler. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Ward, Albion Chambers, Bristol.
- Major, Henry, junr, and James Major, Catford, Lewisham, Kent, Builders. Mar 7 at 3 at offices of Lawrance and Co, Old Jewry chmbrs.
- Marshall, Samuel Anthony, Folkestone, Kent, Lodging house Keeper. Feb 24 at 1 at offices of Bradley, Sandgate rd, Folkestone.
- Marinson, Henry, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Plumber. Feb 23 at 11 at the Bridge Inn, Bridge st, Gainsborough. Harrison, Lincoln.
- Matthews, Costanza, Birmingham, Fancy Goods Dealer. Feb 22 at 12 at the Grand Hotel, Colmore row, Birmingham. Parry, Birmingham.
- May, Nicholas Ebenezer, Falmouth, Cornwall, Tailor. Feb 23 at 2 at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro. Byrlass, Falmouth.
- Meade, Lewis Phillip Clarke, Isle Brewers, Somerset, Farmer. Feb 24 at 10 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul st, Taunton.
- Mendham, George, Rayleigh, Essex, Manager of Gas Works. Feb 24 at 10 at the Crown Inn, Rayleigh. Wood and Sons, Rotherford.
- Mill, Francis, Newton, Chester, Farmer. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Garside and Robinson, Stamford st, Ashton-under-Lyne.
- Mills, Henry, Old Sleaford, Lincoln, Farmer. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Penke and Co, Sleaford.
- Moody, Thomas, Stourbridge, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Feb 22 at 11 at offices of Price, High st, Stourbridge.
- Mudd, George, Railway arch, Shepherd's Bush, Builder. Mar 1 at 12 at 201, Great Portland st. Wright.
- Nayares, Celso, Lonsdale bldgs, Chancery lane, Tobacconist. Mar 7 at 2 at 12, Queen st, Chancery lane. Nash and Field.
- New, Jeremiah, Cricklade, Wilts, Licensed Hawker. Feb 24 at 3 at offices of Boodle, Albion bldgs, New Swindon.
- Nicholl, James, Penryn, Cornwall, Gardener. Feb 21 at 3 at offices of Jenkins, Penryn.
- Normansell, Robert, Small Heath, Warwick, Coal Dealer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Fellows, Cherry st, Birmingham.
- Ockelford, Henry, Whitechapel rd, Upholsterer. Mar 3 at 2 at Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Turner, Leadenhall st.
- Odling, William Proctor, Mablethorpe, Lincoln, Farmer. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Falkner and Owen, Eastgate, Louth.
- Pearce, George, Elizabeth st, Eaton sq, Boot and Shoe Maker. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Fowler and Co, Borough High st.
- Pearson, Joseph, Kingswinford, Stafford, out of business. Feb 23 at 2 at King's Head Hotel, Worcester st, Birmingham. Price, Stourbridge.
- Phillips, George, Aston rd, Baywater, Provision Dealer. Feb 23 at 2 at Masons' Hall Tavern, Mason's avenue. Fowler, Dowgate hill.
- Pickles, David, and Robert Pickles, Colne, Lancaster, Potato Merchants. March 1 at 12 at Swan Hotel, Colne. Carr, Colne.
- Platts, John Henry Sheppard, Loughborough, Leicester, Draper. Feb 28 at 13 at offices of Clifford, Church gate, Loughborough.
- Price, John Llewellyn, Gloucester, out of business. Feb 26 at 10.15 at offices of York, Berkeley sq, Gloucester.
- Pullin, Richard, New Swindon, Wilts, Journeyman Mason. Feb 24 at 10 at offices of Boodle, Albion bldgs, New Swindon.
- Rambold, George, Finsbury, Suffolk, Farmer. Feb 23 at 11 at King's Head Hotel, Stowmarket. Gueson.
- Rendle, John, and George Kenneth Baxter, Eastcheap Tea Merchants at 2 at 64, Coleman st. Holroyde, Southampton bldgs, Chancery lane.
- Ripley, Paul, Hunslet, nr Leeds, Builder. Feb 22 at 3 at offices of Shaw, Commercial st, Leeds.
- Robinson, George, Kidderminster, Painter. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Thurstled, Swan st, Kidderminster.
- Sampson, George, Waltham Cross, Herts, Licensed Victualler. Feb 28 at 3 at Mullen's Hotel, Ironmonger lane. Wild and Co, Ironmonger lane.
- Sawyer, Joseph Albert, Buckland, Portsea, Baker. Feb 24 at 4 at offices of Casey, St George's sq, Portsea. Bramson, Portsea.
- Scriven, Richard Henry, Kingswinford, Stafford, out of business. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Waldron, High st, Brierley Hill.
- Scudamore, Thomas Robert, Cambridge, Hosier. Feb 25 at 12 at offices of Palmer and Bennett, Saint Andrew's street, Cambridge.
- Shillingford, George William, Eynsham, Oxford, Woolstapler. March 7 at 2 at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford. Rovenor.
- Smith, George Potter, Ipswich, Suffolk, Painter. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Block and Wollaston, Westgate st, Ipswich.
- Smith, Henry Charles, Coaley, Gloucester, Baker. Feb 23 at 4 at offices of Jackson, George st, Gloucester.
- Smith, William, Belle Vue, near Wakefield, York, Grocer. Feb 24 at 3 at the Forester's Room, Crown ct, Wakefield. Mander and Son, Wakefield.
- Stammers, Harry, Edgware rd, Tailor. March 1 at 12 at offices of Saxelby and Faulkner, Ironmonger lane.
- Stanmore, Anthony Buckell, Abingdon, Berks, Tailor. March 1 at 2 at offices of Sedgfield and Pryce, Bath st, Abingdon.
- Stephens, Edward, Gloucester, Coal Merchant. Feb 21 at 11 at offices of Davis and Stephens, King st, Gloucester.
- Stonier, William, Milton, Stafford, Beerseller. Feb 19 at 11 at offices of Julian, Queen's chmrs, Liverpool rd, Burslem.
- Sugden, George, Swinfleet, nr Goole, York, Vessel Owner. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Mander and Son, Crown ct, Wakefield.
- Sutton, William, Manchester, Fruiterer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Lawson, Peter st, Manchester.
- Tacey, Thomas, and George Tacey, Leicester, Wholesale Ware-housemen. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Orwston and Dickinson, Friar lane, Leicester.
- Talbot, John, Birmingham, Butcher's Manager. Feb 24 at 3 at offices of Plant, Cannon st, Birmingham.
- Taylor, Ambrose Eugene, Ramsgate, Auctioneer. Feb 25 at 2 at 1, Harbour st, Ramsgate. Sparkes.
- Thompson, James, Ferrybridge, York, Corn Dealer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Foster and Raper, Hopergate, Pontefract.
- Thomson, John, Liverpool, Brewer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Gibson and Co, South John st, Liverpool. Pierce, Liverpool.
- Tienhoven, Cornelius Van, Cardiff, Merchant. Mar 4 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, Crockettstown, Cardiff. Downing, Cardiff.
- Todd, William, Wye, Kent, Wheelwright. Feb 26 at 12 at Queen's Head Inn, Canterbury. Collard, Canterbury.
- Trevanion, George Charles, Buckland, Hants, Grocer. Feb 25 at 2 at Sussex Hotel, Landport, Portsmouth.
- Vickers, Robert, Seaton, York, Butcher. Feb 22 at 3 at offices of Summers, Manor st, Kingston-upon-Hull.
- Ward, Thomas, Upper Gornal, Stafford, Grocer. Feb 21 at 3.30 at Traders' Trust Guild, Priory st, Dudley.
- Widdicombe, James, Berry Pomeroy, Devon, Farmer. Feb 22 at 1.30 at Seven Stars Hotel, Totnes. Edmonds and Son, Totnes.
- Wood, William, Alvrin, York, Farmer. Feb 24 at 12 at Downs Arms, Snaith. Mellor, Sheffield.
- Woolcott, Alfred Richard, Old Compton st, Outfitter. Feb 21 at 3 at offices of Godfrey, South sq, Gray's-inn.
- Wreyford, James Edward, Paignton, Devon, Cabinet Maker. Feb 24 at 11 at offices of Eastley, New st, Paignton.
- Wycheley, Charles Whittington, Cirencester, Saddler. Feb 25 at 2 at Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Deane and Co, South square, Gray's-inn.
- Yearsley, Horatio, Sherborne, Dorset, Licensed Victualler. Feb 23 at 11.30 at Mermaid Hotel, Yeovil. Howard, Melcombe Regis.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1881.

Adams, James, Stockton, Warwick, Grocer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Wood, Southam.

- Anderson, James, and John Jeremiah Yellowley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shipbrokers. Feb 23 at 130 at offices of Mather and Co, Mosley st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Ascher, Jacob, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, General Dealer. Feb 23 at 2 at offices of Benning, High st, Gateshead-upon-Tyne.
- Avery, John, Dewsbury, York, Confectioner. Mar 1 at 11 at offices of Carter, Union st, Dewsbury. Stapleton
- Baker, James, Steyning, Sussex, Grocer. Mar 1 at 2 at offices of Edmonds and Co, Chesham, Plowers, Steyning
- Bartlett, Alfred William Rowsell, Pitney, Somerset, Yeoman. Feb 26 at 11.30 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul st, Taunton
- Batt, George, Bath, Fishmonger. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Clark, Union st, Bath
- Batten, George, Stapleton, Gloucester, Grocer. Feb 23 at 2 at offices of Sibley, Exchange West, Bristol
- Berry, Henry, Heckmondwike, York, Wheelwright. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Sykes, Ings grove, Heckmondwike
- Blackland, Alfred Denney, Canterbury, Dentist. Mar 2 at 12 at Queen's Head Inn, Canterbury. Davidson and Morris, Queen Victoria st, Mansion House
- Bradley, Joseph, Huddersfield, York, Coach Builder. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Johnson and Crook, Market walk, Huddersfield
- Brealey, Henry, Woodville, near Burton-on-Trent, Builder. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of East, Temple st, Birmingham
- Brice, Henry, Towcester, Northampton, Shoe Dealer. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Sheppard, Towcester
- Chilton, Jacob, West Bromwich, Stafford, Coal Master. March 1 at 11 at offices of Bird and Sillars, High st, West Bromwich
- Clarke, Robert, jun, Blackwall, Licensed Victualler. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Steer and Knight, Basinghall st. Mason, North bldgs, Finsbury
- Clough, Howell Hedd Lloyd, St Lawrence rd, Notting hill, Gentleman. Feb 23 at 2 at Cannon st Hotel. King, Martin's lane, Cannon st
- Coe, Arthur, Chilton st, Bethnal Green rd, Carman. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Beard and Sons, Basinghall st
- Collard, Samuel William, Taunton, Somerset, Jeweller. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Benson and Carpenter, Bank chambers Corn st, Bristol
- Cooper, Edwin, Warwick, Butcher. Feb 25 at 1 at offices of Sanderson, Church st, Warwick
- Cooper, John, Bath, Oil Merchant. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Wilton and Sons, Westgate buildings, Bath
- Corrigan, James, and Edwin Charleson, Oldham, Tailors. Feb 25 at 3 at Mitro Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Buckley and Mattinson
- Covey, Henry Aubrey, Fulham rd, Esq. March 9 at 2 at Cannon st Hotel, Cannon st. Sydney, Finsbury circus
- Dale, John, Burton, Auctioneer. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Jennings and Co, High st, Burton on Trent
- Davies, Thomas, Llanfangelystad, Cardigan, Draper. Feb 23 at 2 at offices of Lloyd, High st, Lampeter
- Dennis, Frederick William, Coggeshall, Essex, Licensed Victualler. Mar 5 at 1 at offices of Davison, Finsbury pavement
- Deuchar, Peter, Upsall, York, Tailor. Mar 3 at 11 at offices of Barron, High row, Darlington
- Dew, Jabez, Gamlingay, Cambridge, Farmer. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Wade-Gery, Saint Neots, Hunts
- Dicker, Henry Philip, and Henry John Dicker, Exeter, Organ Builders. Mar 2 at 1 at offices of Campton, Bedford circus, Exeter
- Dixon, Thomas, Richmond, Surrey, Draper. Mar 10 at 2 at Law Institution, Chancery lane. Thomson and Ward, Bedford row
- Dunning, George Tom, and Joseph Merfield, Hovey st, Batterssea, Timber Merchants. Mar 1 at 3 at Guildhall Coffee Tavern, Gresham st. Young, Newgate st
- Edwards, William Alfred, Goldington, Bedford, Coal Merchant. Mar 2 at 3 at offices of Conquest and Clare, Duke st, Bedford
- Emerton, Joseph Wright, Boston, Lincoln, Boot and Shoe Maker. Feb 23 at 12.30 at offices of Dyer, Church lane, Boston
- Evans, John Thomas, Fethell, Carmarvon, Bookseller. Feb 26 at 1.15 at British Hotel, Bangor. Breeze and Co, Pwllheli
- Farmer, William, Bewdley, Worcester, out of business. Mar 7 at 3 at offices of Thurstfield, Swan st, Kidderminster
- Firth, John, Halifax, Plumber. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Learoyd and Co, Buxton rd, Huddersfield
- Fletcher, Joseph Edward, Dover, Merchant's Clerk. Feb 23 at 3 at the Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. Ward, Folkestone
- Foster, John, Birkenhead, Boot and Shoe Maker. March 7 at 3 at offices of Hamman and Pugh, Birkenhead
- Foster, Thomas Martin, Sheffield, York, Chair Maker. March 1 at 11 at offices of Porrett, Bank st, Sheffield
- Fox, Edward, St Margaret's, nr Dover, Baker. Feb 23 at 2 at the Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. Ward, Folkestone
- Frampton, Charles, Stanford Dingley, Berks, Farmer. Feb 23 at 11 at offices of Beale and Martin, London st, Reading
- Fuller, Edwin, St Paul's, Bristol, Plumber. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Sibley, Exchange West, Bristol
- George, Edwin, Broadstairs, Kent, Upholsterer. Feb 23 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee house, Guildhall. Sparkos, Ramsgate
- Gerry, Samuel, Satecombe, Devon, Draper. Feb 25 at 12 at offices of Thorne, Castle st, Barnstaple
- Gill, John, Sherburn, nr South Milford, York, out of business. Feb 25 at 1 at the Railway Station Hotel. Rhodes, Sherburn, South Milford
- Goulder, Frederick Christopher, Harpley, Norfolk, out of business. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Bircham, Fakenham
- Green, Joseph, Kendal, Westmorland, Joiner. March 4 at 11.30 at the Board Room, Market pl, Kendal. Thompson and Wilson, Kendal
- Griffith, Samuel, Whitby, Chester, Joiner. Mar 1 at 2 at offices of Cartwright, White friars, Chester
- Harrison, Charles Ashley, Ansbourn, Lincoln, Farmer. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Twood and Co, Lincoln
- Howe, Joseph, Blagden, Somerset, Innkeeper. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Reed and Cook, Paul st, Taunton
- Howell, Evan John, Narberth, Pembroke, Chemist. Mar 8 at 12.30 at the Rutzen Hotel, Narberth. Brown, Pembroke Dock
- Howsam, William Johnson, and William Robert Basker, Louth, Lincoln, Wholesale Grocers. Mar 3 at 3 at offices of Falkner and Owen, Eastgate, Louth
- Humphreys, Robert, Walsort, nr Liverpool, Saddler. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Williams, James st, Liverpool
- Ives, John Parker, Gorton, Salford, Fish Merchant. Feb 23 at 12 at offices of Blake, Hall Quay chambers, St Yarmouth. Palmer, St Yarmouth
- Jackson, Samuel, Liversedge, York, Foreman Quarryman. Feb 23 at 3 at Swan Hotel, Mill bridge, Liversedge. Mitcheson, Heckmondwike
- Jeffries, William Richard, Romilly ter, Paddington, Oil and Colour Man. Mar 2 at 3 at offices of Knight, Basinghall st. Mason, North bldgs, Finsbury
- Jennings, London wall, Commission Agent. Mar 1 at 11 at offices of Godden, Queen st pl, Cannon st
- Jones, Edwin, Chorlton-upon-Madlock, Manchester, Plumber. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Trueman, Ward's bldgs, Deansgate, Manchester
- Jones, John Benjamin, Clydach, nr Swansea, Draper. Feb 24 at 3 at White Bear Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester. Hartland and Co, Swansea
- Jones, Richard, Birkenhead, Chester, House and Ship Furnisher, and Catherine Parr Jones, his wife. March 3 at 11 at Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Thompson, Birkenhead
- Kenyon, James Henry Turner, Ashborne, Derby, Veterinary Surgeon. March 7 at 3 at Green Man Hotel, Ashborne. Wise and Co, Ashborne
- Kilmer, Francis, and Thomas Kiddle, Totterdown, Bristol, Builders. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Brown, Corn st, Bristol
- King, Frederick, Plaistow, Essex, Potato Salesman. March 1 at 12.30 at Swan Hotel, Biggleswade. Brett, Muncing lane
- Liddall, William Dyke, Mortlake, Surrey, Grocer. March 4 at 2 at offices of Wyvill, Hill st, Richmond. Philip, Walbrook
- Littlebury, John, Croydon, Surrey, Grocer. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Chipperfield, Trinity st, Southwark
- Lowe, Thomas, Skelton, Cleveland, York, Shoemaker. Feb 23 at 3 at offices of Bainbridge and Barley, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
- Mann, William, Halifax, Woolen Draper. March 1 at 11 at Creditors' Association, Crown st, Halifax
- Moody, William, Aston juxta Birmingham, Painter. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Duke, Temple row, Birmingham
- Nicholas, Thomas, Carmarthen, Poultry Dealer. Feb 23 at 10.5 at offices of Morris, Red st, Carmarthen
- Norledge, Richard Laycock, Bowness, Westmorland, Fish Dealer. Mar 3 at 3 at Queen's Hotel, Windermere. Dobson, Kendal
- Owen, Thomas, Nantddu, Rhydyfen, Bla, Merioneth, Beer Dealer. Feb 21 at Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, in lieu of the place originally named
- Palmer, George Robson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Clerk. Feb 26 at 11 at offices of Fenwick, Jarrow-upon-Tyne
- Palmer, Joseph, Wigston Magna, Leicester, Builder. Mar 3 at 12 at offices of Shires, Market st, Leicester
- Parker, Edward, Bury St Edmunds, Draper. Mar 1 at 12 at the Guildhall Bury St Edmunds. Gross
- Parker, Richard, Burnley, Lancaster, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Mar 1 at 2 at Stork Hotel, Liverpool. Hodgson, Burnley
- Payton, Frederick, Salford, nr Birmingham, out of business. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Davies, Bennett's hill, Birmingham
- Pearson, Reuben Gilman, Eddington, Derby, Grocer. Feb 25 at 3 at offices of Camm and Corbridge, Norfolk st, Sheffield. Stead and Sibree, Kidgston-upon-Hull
- Plummer, John, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Grocer. Feb 25 at 12 at 32, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells. Andrew and Cheale, Tunbridge Wells
- Pott, William Henry, Southport, Lancashire, Joiner. Mar 1 at 3 at Palatine Hotel, Victoria st, Manchester. Buck and Dicksons, Southport
- Potter, Ezekiah, Stapenhill, Derby, Brickmaker. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Jennings and Co, High st, Derby
- Powell, Edwin, and Samuel Trusselle, Wolverhampton, Coach Makers. March 4 at 11 at offices of Gatis, King st, Wolverhampton
- Pratt, Thomas Hayman, Warwick, Malster. Feb 25 at 11 at offices of Sanderson, Church lane, Warwick
- Preston, James, Old st, Shoreditch, Plane Manufacturer. March 10 at 2 at offices of Lonsada and Emmannel, Austin Friars
- Priest, George Thomas, Hill st, Knightsbridge, Tailor. Feb 24 at 3 at offices of Dear, Gresham st
- Purkiss, William John, Milford lane, Strand, Licensed Victualler. Feb 24 at 2 at offices of Lynch, Chancery lane
- Quinton, Thomas, Orwinston, Shoemaker. Feb 24 at 2 at offices of Watson and Son, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull
- Rainbow, Robert Francis, Stratford-upon-Avon, Coal Dealer. Feb 26 at 3 at Seven Stars Inn, Stratford-upon-Avon. Lane
- Raymond, Charles, Chipping Norton, Oxford, Baker. Feb 23 at 11 at Crown and Cushion Hotel, Chipping Norton. Kilby and Mace, Chipping Norton
- Robinson, Henry, Weybridge, Surrey, Wine Merchant. March 4 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Lincoln's inn fields
- Robinson, Isaac, Dewsbury, York, Tinner. Feb 23 at 10.15 at offices of Scholes and Son, Leeds rd, Dewsbury
- Rogers, John, Afonwen, Flint, Butcher. Feb 24 at 3 at the Bull Hotel, Denbigh. Mwyndeg Evans, Holywell
- Roper, Adam, Hornchurch, Essex, Farmer. Feb 24 at 12 at offices of Preston, Mark lane
- Rowley, David, Tipton, Stafford, Provision Dealer. March 1 at 11 at offices of Travis, Church lane, Tipton
- Sage, Henry, Bonnal terrace, Peckham, Baker. March 1 at 12 at offices of Cummins and Co, Union court, Old Broad st
- Seymour, Robert, Dewsbury, York, Bricklayer. March 2 at 10.30 at offices of Ridgway and Ridgway, Union st, Dewsbury
- Shelley, William George, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottingham, Innkeeper. March 4 at 3 at offices of Acton, Victoria st, Nottingham
- Sharp, Thomas, South Shields, out of business. Feb 23 at 10 at offices of Newlands, King st, South Shields
- Shipley, John, Owston, Lincoln, Potato Merchant. Feb 24 at 12 at the Red Lion Hotel, Epworth. Parkin and Co
- Simpson, Robert, Tadcaster, York, Farmer. March 1 at 11 at the Bay Horse Inn, Fickering. Harrison, Kirby Moorside

Smith, Joseph, Worlby, Lincoln, Blacksmith. March 3 at 12 at offices of Sowter, Bigby st, Briggs

Smith, Richard, Clydach, nr Swansea, Provision Merchant. Feb 28 at 11 at 14, Fisher st, Swansea. Hartland and Co, Swansea

Smith, William, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Grocer. Feb 26 at 3 at offices of James, Nelson sq, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Stone, Frederick, Douglas st, Deptford, Oilman. March 1 at 3 at the New Exchange buildings, George yd, Lombard st. Marchant and Co

Stevens, Williams, Commercial rd East, Butcher. March 7 at 3 at offices of Shearer, Basinghall st. Procter and Andrews, Princess st, Spitalfields

Straw, Thomas, Hanley, Stafford, Tripe Dresser. Feb 19 at 11 at offices of Stevenson, Cheapside, Hanley

Styles, George, Bewdley, Worcester, Grocer. March 1 at 11 at offices of Whitcombe, Lord st, Bewdley

Sullivan, Patrick, Plymouth, Provision Merchant. Feb 28 at 2 at offices of Cleverton and Son, Princess pl chambers, Plymouth

Tacey, Thomas, and George Tacey, Leicester, Wholesale Warehousemen. Feb 25 at 3.30 at offices of Owston and Dickinson, Friar lane, Leicester

Theaker, Martin, South Elmsall, York, Cattle Dealer. Feb 28 at 2 at the Crown and Anchor Hotel, Pontefract. Dryden, Wakefield

Thomas, Samuel Frank, Swansea, Coal Merchant. Feb 24 at 12 at offices of Richards, Castle sq, Swansea

Turner, Thomas, Ross, Hereford, Agricultural Implement Merchant. Feb 28 at 11 at Bryant's ct, Brookend st, Ross. Adams

Vallender, George, Eldersfield, Worcester, Innkeeper. March 7 at 1 at offices of Brooks and Redham, Tewkesbury

Vann, Thomas, jun, Small Heath, Birmingham, Sugar Boiler. Feb 25 at 3.30 at offices of Green, Ann st, Birmingham

Vickery, Thomas, Bridgewater, Somerset, out of business. March 7 at 12.30 at offices of Brice, York buildings, Bridgewater

Wace, John Richard, Baker st, Portman sq, Grocer. March 8 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Piesse and Son, Old Jewry chambers

Wade, John, Nottingham, Butcher. Feb 28 at 12 at offices of Fraser, Midland chmbrs, Wheeler gate, Nottingham

Walker, Henry, Barlow, Derby, Colliery Proprietor. Feb 28 at 2 at Angel Hotel, Chesterfield. Shipton, Chesterfield

Walker, Richard, Tunstall, Stafford, Grocer. Feb 28 at 12 at offices of Hand and Co, Martin st, Stafford

Warren, George, Saul, Gloucester, Coal Merchant. Feb 28 at 12 at offices of Parker, Newnham

Weare, William Sydney, Birkenhead, Chester, Watchmaker. Mar 8 at 3 at offices of Mawson, Hamilton sq, Birkenhead. Thompson, Birkenhead

Wiggins, Joseph, Ormskirk, Lancaster, Licensed Victualler. Feb 28 at 3 at offices of Mastres and Fletcher, North John st, Liverpool

Wilding, Richard, Ross, Hereford, Tailor. Feb 26 at 3.30 at 27 High Town, Hereford. Corner

Williams, Alfred Prosser, Blaina, Monmouth, Builder. Feb 28 at 2 at Queen's Hotel, Newport. Powell, Brynmawr

Wood, Frederic James, Walworth rd, Hoxier. Mar 3 at 3 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane, Cheapside. Dear, Gresham st

Wood, Mary Ann, Southport, Lancaster, Milliner. Feb 28 at 3.30 at offices of Barstow-Jackson, Nevill st, Southport

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